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EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

THE SUPERINTENDENTS' SOCIETY

THE Washington convention four years ago marked an era in nursing progress, and the coming together of the three nursing organizations in Minnesota during the first week in June has again emphasized the marvellous growth of the nursing associations and the rapid strides which the profession is making along many divergent lines of progress.

The programs were carried out practically as announced. At the meeting of the superintendents in the auditorium of the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, on the afternoon of Monday, June 7, the names of but fifty-one members of the society were shown on the register, but the hall was packed to the doors by an audience composed of delegates to the other associations and nurses from the community. At each session the room was filled in the same manner.

The president, Mrs. Robb, was in her most gracious form. The trend of the papers and discussions was for the more careful preparation of the pupil in training for the constantly increasing responsibilities which society is forcing upon her. The key-note of Mrs. Robb's address to the superintendents was that they must themselves be first of all good practical nurses, observing personally the work of their nurses in the wards rather than administering the affairs of their school from their offices, with a plea for the establishment in the great centres of central directories which should control all forms of nursing work.

It is impossible to comment on all the special features of these meetings. The report of the Committee on Education, presented by Miss Nutting, included, among other valuable suggestions, an outline prepared by a special committee appointed during the year for home care of the sick to be recommended for the use of the Red Cross, schools, and

organizations which feel the necessity of establishing work of this kind. Miss Nutting reported two conferences of this Committee on Education with the education committee of the American Hospital Association in which, it is gratifying to learn, the attitude of that committee was in support of all the more important advanced measures of the teaching body.

The committee reported also the establishment of a preliminary course for students of training schools at Teachers' College and stated that the college will assume the greater part of the expense of maintaining the course in Hospital Economics when the classes shall have grown larger, fifty or seventy-five, as is the case in other departments.

In the report of the special committee appointed during the year on reorganization, of which Miss Gladwin was the chairman, it was shown by a canvass of the members that the consensus of opinion among them was against any form of amalgamation which would cause a loss of identity of the society, and that this opinion was held most strongly by those longest in the association. The vote taken confirmed this, although the decision was unanimous that, at least for a time, the meetings should be held at the same time and place as the Associated Alumnæ.

The paper read by Miss Erdmann on training-school committees brought out a vigorous discussion, showing that large numbers of schools are without such committees, and that committees representative of all departments of the hospital should be established as being a means of promoting the welfare of the training school and protecting its standards from reactionary measures.

Another paper which brought out much animated and lively discussion was that of Miss Martha Russell, of the Sloane Maternity, New York, on the preparation of the student nurse for obstetrics. It resulted in the question of the amount of time to be devoted to the study being referred to a committee which will submit at the next meeting an outline of what the course should cover.

The paper on the nursing of nervous diseases by Elsie M. Lawler, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, also gave rise to very animated discussion on the care of the nervous and insane, which question was also referred to the Committee on Education with instructions to make a study of the whole broad question of the nursing of the insane and to submit recommendations to the members.

Miss Nutting was elected president for the coming year, the next meeting to be held in New York City. The secretary's report of the official proceedings is found on another page and the papers and proceedings will be published in book form and sent to the members. Extra

copies may be ordered by applying to the newly elected secretary, M. Helena McMillan, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

THE FEDERATION

The Federation of Nurses convened at the First Baptist Church in Minneapolis on Wednesday, June 9, with Miss Nutting, the president, in the chair. On account of pressure of time, a few papers whose writers were not present to read them were given by title only. Miss Nutting, in her opening address, emphasized the importance of intelligent co-operation with other groups of workers on matters of the public welfare, speaking particularly of suffrage, prohibition, and moral prophylaxis. She expressed her approval of laying aside for a time efforts to increase the Hospital Economics endowment which has now reached such figures that it is free from immediate embarrassment, and of concentrating all effort for this year in increasing the JOURNAL Purchase Fund of the Associated Alumnæ.

While all the reports and papers presented at this meeting were of a very high order of excellence, we can mention here only that of Dr. Richard Olding Beard, professor of physiology at the University of Minnesota, entitled "The University Education of the Nurse." In this he reviewed broadly the subject of higher education and announced the establishment at the University of Minnesota of a department of nursing. A hospital is being built on the University campus for the teaching of nurses and young medical students; enough graduate nurses are to be employed to make it possible for the pupil nurses to be a part of the University student body, with an eight-hour day. Following this paper, and upon the suggestion of Miss Helena McMillan, superintendent of the Presbyterian School of Nurses, Chicago, a committee was appointed to send a letter of recommendation to the universities of the country asking that such courses shall become a part of the regular university curriculum.

At the close of this meeting, after the appointment of the four delegates to the International Council of Nurses, to be held in London in July (Miss Goodrich, Mrs. Robb, Miss Delano, and Miss Cadmus), instruction was asked for these delegates on the suffrage question. The vote taken was in the negative.

THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNÆ

The Associated Alumnæ was called to order by the president, Miss Damer, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, at the same place, the First Baptist Church. As undoubtedly all the papers and proceedings

of this meeting will be given in full in an early number of this magazine, we give space now only to comments on a few subjects of national importance.

Mrs. Robb, chairman of the committee on the Red Cross, presented a very carefully prepared report of the work of her committee, which included a report of conferences held with the officers of the National Red Cross in Washington, with suggestions submitted to them by the committee, and those suggested by the Red Cross in return. This last proposal was that, in the formation of a special nursing department of the National Red Cross, the government shall be in the hands of a committee of sixteen, of whom nine shall be nurses, nominated by the nursing associations. Resolutions to accept this proposal were presented and spoken to favorably by Misses Delano, Dock, Davis, Nevins, Palmer, and others, and after a very thorough discussion were unanimously adopted. The Red Cross committee, which was re-elected, was instructed to work out such a plan in detail with the National Red Cross.

Miss Damer, in her address, referred to the question of the growing necessity for reorganization, and after the paper on "State Societies, Their Organization and Place in Nursing Education," a general discussion followed which resulted in the recommendation that a committee be appointed to outline a plan for the reorganization of all our nursing bodies, beginning with the unit, including a recommendation by Miss Cooke, of the *Pacific Coast Nursing Journal*, speaking from experience of the successful working out of such a plan, that the subscription to the official organ of the society, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, shall be included in the membership dues.

One of the most important of the many discussions that took place was that on the increasing of the JOURNAL Purchase Fund, in which the facts were brought out that during the past few years the society has generously responded to appeals for financial support for the course in Hospital Economics and for the Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, while contributions to the JOURNAL Purchase Fund have added only six shares to those held by the Associated Alumnæ. A plan was proposed by Miss S. F. Palmer, whose appeal was made not as editor of the JOURNAL but as a charter member of the association and one of the original stockholders of the JOURNAL, that each affiliated member of the society be asked to contribute fifty cents as her share of the balance of the Purchase Fund. This was taken up with enthusiasm, the first response coming from the representative of a school in southern California, and in a few minutes pledges were made to the amount of over $3000.

If this amount of money can be turned in before the first of Decem-

ber, the Associated Alumnæ will own, at the next stockholders' meeting, more than sixty shares out of the one hundred, and it is confidently expected that the entire fund will have been raised before the next convention.

As has already been announced in these pages, the withdrawal of Miss McIsaac, who was the unanimous choice for the presidency, necessitated that the nomination for that office be made from the floor. Objections had been raised to the candidate put forward by the nurses of New England and the west, Miss S. F. Palmer, on the ground that her editorship of the JOURNAL, if combined with the presidency, would place too much power in the hands of one person, but all happily compromised on Miss Jane A. Delano, of New York, who, upon Miss Palmer's request, made the second candidate and was elected. Miss Delano was formerly the superintendent of nurses at Bellevue, and is not at the present time actively engaged in nursing work, but is associated with the work of the Red Cross.

A resolution was presented by Miss Gladwin, representing the alumnæ association of the Boston City Hospital, expressing appreciation of the long, faithful, and efficient administration of the affairs of the association by the retiring president, Miss Annie Damer.

The Social Side

The entertainments were most enjoyable. The Minnesota nurses spared no pains in providing for the pleasure and comfort of their guests, in spite of the fact that the hotel managers failed to keep faith with them on account of another convention of men which was held during the same week and which monopolized the services originally intended for the nurses. The cordiality of the welcome and the interest of the meetings more than counterbalanced what little discomfort some of the members experienced.

The picnic held at Minnehaha Falls on the afternoon of Thursday was one of the most novel that the convention has ever enjoyed. Each member was provided with a most inviting lunch box in the form of a suit case, containing the essentials for an enjoyable picnic supper, and covered with advertising labels made to represent the tags which are the pride of foreign travellers. There were a few automobile parties made up at this time, but the majority of the members were given a ride in special cars, making the rounds of the two cities and arriving at the picnic grounds at seven o'clock, where tables were attractively spread and delightful music was provided.

Luncheon was served between the session in the parlors of the

church for twenty-five cents by the local nurses which gave the members the opportunity to come together in groups as they might desire. The rest rooms were comfortable, and every possible need of the guests was anticipated and most delightfully cared for. We hardly know how to express our appreciation of the hard work and kindly foresight of the hostesses.

Entertainment by the Chicago Nurses

Delegates who arrived in Chicago in the middle of the afternoon, hot and tired, on the going journey, were met by delegations of Chicago nurses with automobiles in which the entire company of travellers were taken on a most delightful and refreshing ride through parks, past the University, and along the Lake Shore, returning to the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul station just in time for supper before boarding the train for St. Paul. This was a delightful surprise and was most refreshing to those from the east after a rather irritating journey.

The arrangements for transporting the baggage across the city and to the train were complete. A representative of the St. Paul road met the incoming parties and took entire charge of these arrangements, even accompanying the train to Minneapolis to see that all went smoothly. This was in marked contrast to the service on the official train from the east, where promises made to the Committee of Arrangements were not kept, reservations had not been held, and the officials were far from courteous,—illustrations of what a railroad may do to serve its patrons and what it may fail to do. It is only fair to the roads having shown a willingness to take such pains as the western roads have done this year and last to remember which they are, and it is but just to resolve never again to patronize the eastern road which has now a second time failed to live up to its agreements. This comment includes no criticism of the transportation committee of the association which made every effort to have the entire journey as satisfactory as was the latter part.

THE VIEW-POINT OF A PATRIARCH

As the train drew near St. Paul, carrying several car loads of delegates, we overheard an amusing comment from one of the younger members, whose stylish hat proclaimed her to be from New York. Rushing into our car from a journey of inspection through the long train, she exclaimed: "Mrs. Hunter Robb is here, and all the old patriarchs, Miss Maxwell, Miss Davis, and——" bringing herself up with a round turn as she discovered another one of the venerable band at her elbow.

We feel sure that we express the sentiment of all the patriarchs when we say that the growth of the association as shown from year to year in these meetings, while it is far beyond any anticipations that were held at the beginning, brings with it its own reward for the efforts made by the founders of the work. One cannot fail to be impressed with the great divergence of interests and subjects which are each year developing and which must be reckoned with more and more as the years go on.

The rapidly increasing power of the west, as represented in numbers, in leadership, and in educational progress was one of the marked characteristics of the Minnesota meetings.

As in general education it is coming to be recognized that the west is furnishing the advanced thinkers and leaders, so it is more than likely that in our professional life the fresh vigor and advanced leadership are to be expected from that quarter.

The representation from the states that have recently secured state registration was one of the interesting features. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, and Washington were represented by delegates able to take their places in the presentation of papers and discussions, while the editor of the *Pacific Coast Journal,* Miss Cooke, was one of the leading lights of the convention.

A VISIT TO CRANFORD FARM

After the interest, the stress, and the strain of convention week, three days were spent in the peace and quiet of the congenial atmosphere of Cranford Farm. During the four years since we have visited Miss McIsaac, the Cranford ladies have brought nature to their assistance in establishing hospital order and precision on the farm. Such orderly trees, such well-disciplined berry bushes, such a productive asparagus bed, and such perfectly shaped and flavored strawberries we have never seen. The summer vegetables free from weeds and insects could rival in their even rows the beds of a hospital ward after the morning doing-up. As regularly as we sat down to a meal, two well-trained little blue birds sat on identically the same twigs and with proper dignity and decorum inspected the process through the window. Within doors the simple artistic setting of the house and the appetizing dishes which the literary mistress prepared demonstrate again that hospital principles are applicable to every-day life. One loses consciousness of the hard labor which has been necessary for the production of such results when in the society of the two congenial women who have lost nothing of their hold upon their profession or of general education and culture by their residence in the country.

Miss McIsaac has now in press with the Macmillan Company a book on bacteriology for nurses which has been compiled and simplified from the best authorities on the subject after very careful study and laboratory research on her part. This book will, we believe, fill a long-felt want in the training school and will be ready for the opening of the fall term of study.

THE LAST WORD FOR THE SEASON ON STATE REGISTRATION

THE Michigan and Pennsylvania bills for the state registration of nurses are to be found under their state headings in the Official Department. In both of these states the struggle has been long and the opposition so bitter that we are surprised that the results as shown by the bills are so good.

In the Pennsylvania bill many objectionable amendments were cut out by the effort of the nurses, and the bill as a whole is much better than when we last saw a copy of it. The majority of the Board of Examiners being physicians is an unsatisfactory feature, but it is to be hoped that the governor will be moved to appoint the kind of men who are in sympathy with the highest nursing ideals, and that in time the bill may be amended to meet the wishes of the nurses of the state.

During the past winter eight states have been successful in securing laws that give to nursing a legal status. These are Washington, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania. Two have failed, Tennessee and Massachusetts, but when success comes to these states we predict that the standards will be high. Such contests as some of the states have had have served to bind the nurses together in stronger bonds of friendship, have educated the rank and file to a clearer conception of what the movement means, and have educated the public more broadly in all matters pertaining to nursing affairs so that the time has not been lost.

It will be ten years in November since a definite plan for the state registration of nurses was first proposed. The movement has proved to be the greatest educator of the period, in which we like to feel that the JOURNAL has had a leading place.

THE RED CROSS

WE dare to believe that in the next ten years nurses all over the United States will become a part of the organization of the Red Cross, thereby becoming a working force in the great international movement for the prevention and alleviation of suffering for which the Red Cross stands.

The action taken by the Associated Alumnæ to affiliate with the Red Cross marks another era in nursing history. We cannot hold back in this movement if we are the right kind of women and the right kind of nurses.

THE JOURNAL'S FUTURE MANAGEMENT

After the action taken by the Associated Alumnæ, to which we have already referred, for raising funds for a complete ownership of the Journal, there were many questions asked us privately by nurses as to what the effect would be upon the Journal when the management is taken over entirely by the Associated Alumnæ. Would it change the personnel of the staff? Would it be subject to the fluctuating policy of the association as a whole? In other words, would it be as safe? To those who have had such doubts which have not been satisfactorily answered, we want to say that so far as we understand the situation the present form of incorporation of the Associated Alumnæ, while it permits the investment of funds, does not give authority for the transaction of such business as is necessary for the management of the Journal. Consequently, the Associated Alumnæ in its general plan for reorganization would need to consider the necessity of reincorporation in such a manner as to allow it to carry on the business of conducting the magazine. That this is done satisfactorily by other national associations, such as the American Medical Association, gives assurance that it can be done by the Associated Alumnæ. The plan followed by the American Medical Association and which would be adaptable to our needs is the appointment of a publication committee, whose members serve in groups of three, for three years each, the terms expiring at different times, so that there is a stable management and the business details are not trusted to the inexperienced judgment of a great mass of people. If such a committee is appointed it will be the privilege of the association to make it represent all sections of the country and to select women of experience and recognized business sagacity. This is the plan which we have been working toward from the beginning and all these years have been an education for it.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORIES

We have been frequently told when trying to inaugurate some needed nursing movement that we ought to wait a while, the time is not ripe for the experiment, etc. As evidence of our deliberation along some lines let us turn to the Journal for December, 1903, and read of conditions of directories existing then in New York. Have we moved so far or so rapidly from these conditions in the past six years? We may

find to-day in the heart of the city on the wall of a building on a street corner this sign with the red cross above it: "Special department. Male and female nurses. Graduates and experienced nurses for private cases, hospitals, sanitariums, etc. All applicants for employment will be treated with kindness and consideration." Other signs advise patrons that within all kinds of domestic help may be obtained.

READING FOR INVALIDS

In the April number of *New York Libraries*, a periodical which can doubtless be found in any local library, is an interesting article by Martha Thorne Wheeler on "Reading for Invalids." She refers to an article published in the JOURNAL for June, 1908, by Josephine Kulzick on the same subject, and proceeds to give a long and valuable list of books which might be selected with advantage by the nurse who finds herself at a loss to know what to read to the convalescent or chronic patient.

The list is compiled from those presented by students in the New York Library School who were given the subject to work upon. There are one hundred titles, and such short comments are given as will show the reader what sort of book she is selecting.

COMMENCEMENT NOTICES

Last year we were obliged to cut out all the commencement notices from one number of the JOURNAL, there were so many, and they would have crowded out so much material of value. This year by much abbreviation and by omitting the names of the graduates we are able to give a few lines to each, and regret the disappointment which will be felt by those who have taken pains to send us full accounts of exercises which are of such moment to those concerned.

SUMMER HOMES FOR TIRED NURSES

We want to call the attention of our readers in the east to the announcement among the New Hampshire items of the Martha Parsons Fund and to the communication from Miss Frederick in the letter department, both telling of summer homes for the benefit of nurses who are ill or in great need of rest. To those who have used their strength in caring for others and who have not the means to give themselves the necessary rest, such offers will come as a pleasant sort of "bread upon the waters."

THE MOSQUITO

At this season of the year when the life of all rural dwellers is made miserable by the omnipresent mosquito, it is well to consider the creature a little more carefully than we are wont, and to make ourselves familiar with its construction and its habits.

A "Guide Leaflet" on the malaria mosquito, written by Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, and published by the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, is so interesting that one almost begins to admire the insect so wonderfully formed, in each of its three stages of growth, so admirably adapted to its unfriendly mission. We are permitted, through the courtesy of Mr. George F. Sherwood, secretary of the Museum, to quote at length from this pamphlet and to reproduce two of its illustrations.

The word mosquito is the Spanish diminutive of mosca, a fly, and is correctly applied since mosquitoes belong to the order of two-winged insects or true flies. The great majority are tropical, but their range of distribution is nearly universal. About forty species have been described from the neighborhood of New York. Though most common in low and swampy districts, they are also found in high altitudes and even in Arctic regions.

Railway trains are said to be responsible for the distribution of the insects, and tracts which have been practically free from the pest are thought to have been invaded as the railroad lines opened up the country. One species occurring in Australia is supposed to have been "imported from Europe in the watertanks of some old sailing vessel." Mosquitoes are also carried by the wind.

Hawaii was free from the mosquito until 1846. Dr. E. S. Goodhue says: "It arrived as a stowaway—on board the good ship *Wellington*."

The number of mosquitoes in a large swarm is beyond comprehension; one in Texas is said to have been three miles wide and to have required nearly five days in passing a given point. Such migrations account for the sudden appearance of the insects in areas from which they were previously absent and their equally sudden disappearance.

As a rule they are frail insects and weak flyers. In rain or winds they hastily seek shelter. The malaria mosquito (*Anopheles*) avoids places where draughts exist, and seldom flies more than a few hundred yards. As a rule it spends its entire life in the immediate neighborhood of human dwellings.

Mosquitoes are most active at early dawn or after sunset. They seem in general to avoid strong light and to prefer dark colors. The hours of daylight are spent by most species hiding in some secluded spot in a tuft of grass or a bush, while the malaria mosquito finds some dark spot indoors where it passes the day. The yellow fever mosquito flies at almost any time of day except noon.

In autumn all the males die, while the fecundated females seek winter quarters. The house mosquito may be found hibernating in dark corners of cellars, sheds, or attics; the out-of-door species in the woods or fields. Large numbers of the insects undoubtedly perish during severe winters, but, under ordinary conditions, enough survive to furnish the first brood of the following season.

The food of mosquitoes consists ordinarily of the nectar and juices of plants and fruits. This is always true of the males, whose mouth-parts are not at all adapted for stinging. In certain species neither sex seems to have any taste for blood. Mosquitoes of sanguinary taste by no means confine themselves to human or even mammalian blood, they suck with eagerness the blood of birds and reptiles whose skin they may be able to pierce. They have frequently been observed feeding upon other insects and on caterpillars. Howard asserts that they will attack small fish when these come to the surface of the water. They require water, but may exist for months without any food whatever. On the other hand, they may feed as often as they have opportunity, though several hours are required for the digestion of a full meal.

The average length of life of female mosquitoes is not less than a month or two, but hibernating females must live at least six or even eight months. The life of the males is much shorter, and may not exceed a few days in duration. The point is difficult to determine, since in captivity death may be the result of artificial conditions. To compensate for the shortness of life of the males, they greatly outnumber the females. Since a recently hatched mosquito becomes full grown in two or three days, and may lay its first batch of eggs within a week, there may be as many as a dozen or more generations in the course of a year.

The female mosquito lays its eggs, from fifty to two hundred in number, on the surface of any convenient quiet body of water. Certain mosquitoes prefer to lay their eggs on brackish water.

The egg of *Anopheles* is boat-shaped with one end somewhat pointed, the other rounded. The egg is provided on the sides with corrugated air chambers which serve as floats.

In the process of deposition the eggs of the common mosquito unite to form raft-like masses, which are known as "egg-boats" or "floats."

The eggs of *Anopheles*, however, are deposited separately, but they may be found arranged in various patterns on the surface of the water.

The eggs of some species will survive drying for two or three months, while those of others easily perish if the mud or water of the pool in which they have been laid dries up. Ordinarily mosquito eggs are not resistant to cold and will not survive freezing.

When the eggs are ready to hatch, in about two to four days after they are laid, a small cap-like portion of the envelope bursts off at the rounded end of the egg and the larva escapes.

Mosquito larvæ are popularly known as "wigglers" or "wrigglers," because of their peculiar motions in swimming. As soon as freed from the egg the larva begins to feed. It grows rapidly, and, if the food supply is abundant and the temperature of the water is not too low, it attains its full size in a few days. Legs are absent, but both thorax and abdomen bear a great number of symmetrically placed pairs of branched feather-like hairs, arranged in a manner characteristic of the species. These hairs project laterally and aid in maintaining equilibrium, but they undoubtedly serve other purposes too, being also organs of touch and possibly of respiration.

The next to the last segment bears on its upper side the short "siphon," which reaches the surface of the water, when the larva floats in its usual position. In the siphon are the openings of the two main tracheæ, or respiratory tubes. The larva is strictly air-breathing and does not normally remain away from the surface of the water, except when disturbed, and then only for a short time. That the larva must have air in order to live makes possible its destruction by means of a film of oil spread on the surface of the water. The oil, acting mechanically, closes the openings in the respiratory siphon and causes the larvæ to die from suffocation.

The larva feeds with its head upward. The moustache-like brushes, by rapidly sweeping the under side of the surface film of the water, set up a current which carries food into the mouth. Small particles which become entangled in the brushes are combed out by stout curved hairs, three or four of which are borne on each mandible. Little discrimination seems to be exercised in the choice of food, though it consists principally of microscopic animals and plants.

The larvæ of certain mosquitoes may remain throughout the winter frozen in ice, coming to life in the spring.

When pools in which the wrigglers live dry out, the larvæ usually perish in a short time. They are most likely to be found in small and undisturbed bodies of water, such as accumulate in little hollows between

tufts of grass, in meadows, or in ditches where there is no perceptible flow. Where there is any current in the water the larvæ are easily swept away, and those that occur in moving water are always found along the edges of the stream, where they are out of reach of the current. Cat-tail swamps are said to be practically free from mosquito larvæ, probably because of the usual presence in them of small fish. Such places as neglected tin cans or broken bottles, rain barrels, cisterns, and deep wells may be swarming with larvæ. Dr. Howard mentions a case where the census of the inhabitants of a rain barrel was taken. In one month it yielded 36,369 mosquito eggs, larvæ, and pupæ.

The duration of the larval stage is usually from seven to fourteen days. During this time the various parts of the adult insect are in process of formation under the larval skin.

The pupa which escapes from the larval skin forms the next stage in the development of the insect. It too is aquatic in habit and ordinarily leads a brief and comparatively quiet life. It does not feed. When at rest, it floats at the surface of the water, breathing through a pair of funnel-like tubes. It is, however, able to execute very rapid, though jerky, movements and darts downward instantly when disturbed. If confined in a glass vessel, it may be seen on such occasions to strike the bottom repeatedly, returning to the surface of the water by its own buoyancy as soon as its movements cease. The downward swimming is accomplished by a few vigorous strokes of the strongly curved abdomen, which bears at its tip a pair of "paddles," or "flippers," and is the only freely movable part of the body. In respect to the position of its respiratory openings, the pupa differs decidedly from its predecessor, the larva, which has its siphon near the end of the abdomen. Like the larva, it is easily destroyed by anything which interferes with its free access to the air.

The duration of the pupal stage is usually from two to four days, but it may, under unfavorable conditions of temperature, be prolonged to weeks. On the other hand, the threatening danger of a drought or the presence of a disagreeable substance in the water, such as the phinotas oil used for destroying mosquitoes, may very much hasten the emergence of the fly.

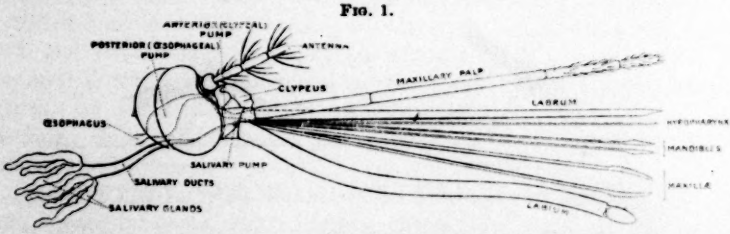
The pupa represents that period in the metamorphosis of the insect during which the internal changes which are begun in the larva which are to result in the formation of the adult mosquito are continued and completed. When the formation is complete, the pupa skin bursts along the middle of the back and the adult extricates itself from its floating case. At this critical period large numbers of mosquitoes perish, because until their legs and wings are thoroughly hardened a slight gust of

wind or a ripple of the water will upset and drown them. This makes it possible to bring about the artificial destruction of a large proportion of the insects through the simple introduction of tide-water into mosquito-ridden marshes.

The body of the mosquito, like that of all other insects, is covered with a dense, though very thin, continuous layer of a hard substance, "chitin." This not only affords protection to the body, but also gives support to the limbs and wing-veins and forms in fact an external skeleton, on the inner side of which the muscles of the insect are attached. Wherever rigidity is required, the chitinous coat is thickened, but elsewhere it remains thin to permit movement of the body segments.

Three main regions of the body may be easily distinguished, the small rounded head with its appendages, the relatively large thorax, and the elongated abdomen. The head, which is connected with the body by

FIG. 1.



means of a rather slender neck, bears the mouth-parts and special sense organs. The thorax bears the organs of locomotion, the legs, one on each segment, the wings on the middle segment, and a pair of minute balancers on the third.

The head bears two large compound eyes, each composed of several thousand simple eyes, so that it is possible for it to see in almost every direction.

In front of the eyes are the antennæ, two slender organs each bearing a whorl of fine hairs. The antennæ are organs of hearing, and by means of them the male is able to detect the presence of the female. If the "song" of a female mosquito be imitated with a tuning fork, the antennæ of the male mosquito, which support long and exceedingly delicate whorls of hairs, that respond to every vibration of the air, may be seen to bend in the direction from which the sound proceeds.

Below the antennæ, at the very front of the head, are the mouth-parts, constituting the so-called "proboscis." This consists of several members. The principal one, lying above all the other mouth-parts,

is the "labrum," deeply grooved along its lower side. Under the labrum there is a delicate chitinous lamella, the "hypopharynx." The hypopharynx is closely applied to the labrum along its entire extent, and by closing the groove therein from below, forms therewith the tube through which the mosquito sucks up blood or other liquid food. A fine tubular channel which runs along the median line of the hypopharynx serves to conduct the poison that the mosquito pours into the wound when sucking blood. Along the sides and below the tube, composed of these two mouth-parts, there are two pairs of very slender chitinous rods, expanded at the ends into lancet-like blades set with fine teeth. One pair, the "mandibles," are exceedingly delicate; the other, the "maxillæ," are stouter and have larger teeth. These latter pairs of instruments enter the wound made by the point of the labrum, and with their saw-like blades serve to brace the head while the "sucking-tube" is thrust for-

FIG. 2.

Anopheles. BODY AT AN ACUTE ANGLE TO THE SURFACE ON WHICH THE INSECT RESTS.

Culex BODY PARALLEL TO THE SURFACE ON WHICH THE INSECT RESTS.

ward. By a to-and-fro motion which alternates with that of the piercing tube, they are pushed into the tissues together with the tube, and their fine teeth undoubtedly also serve to lacerate the tissues in the wound and to produce an increased flow of blood at the point of the sucking-tube.

All these mouth-parts, viz.: the labrum, the hypopharynx, the mandibles, and the maxillæ, form a very compact bundle which, when not in action, is almost entirely contained in a groove on the upper surface of the lower lip or "labium." This is attached below the base of the other mouth-parts. It is equal to them in length, but much larger than all the others taken together, and is flexible and forms a sheath which serves for their protection. Its outer surface is beset with scales. Of the whole bundle of mouth-parts only the labium and upper surface of the labrum are ordinarily visible. At the tip of the labium, two small pointed movable flaps, or "labellæ" are hinged which protect the points of all the mosquito's delicate surgical instruments, when these are not in use. In the male the maxillæ are lacking, and the tip of the labrum is blunt and unfit for piercing.

The abdomen tapers gradually toward the tip, and the last segment

in the female mosquito bears the ovipositor by means of which the eggs are laid and, with the aid of the hind legs, arranged on the surface of the water.

The color of the mosquito can be said in general to range from light yellow to dark-brown and almost black.

When the mosquito bites, blood is pumped up into the "sucking-tube" by two pumps. The first and smaller pump lies just above the junction of the labrum with the head and forms a direct continuation with the tube. The second larger and more efficient pump lies further back in the head and is dilated by powerful muscles.

Into the blood in the body cavity of the mosquito, the malarial spores which grow in its stomach wall escape. Through the circulation of the blood the spores then find their way into the salivary or poison glands.

These glands, which supply the irritating poison of the mosquito bite, lie just beyond the neck. The poison from each gland is carried into the head by a fine tube, the salivary duct. In the head the ducts join and the common duct empties into the salivary pump. This in connection with its continuation in the hypopharynx forms a practical syringe by which the poisonous saliva is forced out during the act of feeding. It is by this means that malarial spores are injected into the human circulation.

Malaria was formerly considered to be a form of ague due to foul air, whence its name, which literally means "bad air." It was attributed to a sort of "miasma." Its true nature did not become known till 1880, when Laveran, a French military surgeon working at the time in Algeria, discovered the malarial parasite in human blood. Some years later Professor Manson, of England, directed the attention of Major Ross, of the Indian Service, to the mosquito as a possible carrier of malarial infection. It had at this time just been discovered that yellow fever was spread by mosquitoes, and Manson had previously, in 1879, found a Culex mosquito carrying the parasite of filarial disease. That the insect might play such a direct and extraordinary rôle as it does in the transmission of malaria, was, however, not suspected even by Manson. In 1897 Ross discovered the presence of the malarial organism in a mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, and a little later, through the efforts, chiefly, of Ross and the Italian, Grassi, the remarkable life history of the parasite became known.

As a result of the laborious researches of these scientists, we now know that malaria is not communicated except by the malaria mosquito, that this is a member of the genus *Anopheles*, and that consequently malaria does not exist in any locality in the absence of mosquitoes of this genus.

That other mosquitoes are likely to imbibe malarial blood is probable but in all others the human malarial parasites or the spores seem to perish in the insect.

When a malaria-infected mosquito bites, the poison which is injected into the wound carries into the human circulation some malarial spores, minute needle-like bodies. Each spore enters a red blood-corpuscle, loses its form, and becomes a rounded amœboid parasite. The corpuscle becomes enlarged and is soon nearly filled by the growing parasite. At the same time the nucleus divides till there are sixteen daughter nuclei.

By the time this nuclear division is complete, almost the entire original contents of the red corpuscle have disappeared, little remaining of it but the thin cell membrane filled with the enlarged parasitic mass. At last the wall of the corpuscle bursts, and the parasite is liberated. Its protoplasm has by this time divided into as many parts as there are nuclei, and each resulting part forms a new spore, which in its turn enters a red blood-corpuscle. The same process of growth at the expense of the blood-cells is then repeated, and new spores are formed by division, accompanied by the destruction of an ever-increasing number of red blood-cells. This process may go on for a considerable period till the blood is filled with billions of the organisms. In time, certain of the spores, after entering fresh corpuscles, do not divide, but develop into forms of the parasite which, if taken up by a malaria mosquito, will reproduce sexually in the insect.

The intervals which separate the paroxysms in malaria correspond in length to the duration of the process of spore formation in the blood-cells, the chills marking the liberation of the spores.

With the extermination of the mosquito of a malarial neighborhood the disease will, in time, disappear. Quinine, obtained from various species of trees of the genus *Cinchona*, growing at high altitudes particularly on the Andes and brought into use in Europe in the year 1640 by the Countess Chinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who had been cured of malaria by its use, is the only known specific against malaria. It will, if properly administered, destroy the parasites of tertian and quartan fever in a comparatively short time. The parasite of tropical fever, however, is only slightly affected by quinine after the parasite has begun to multiply in the blood, though the drug is useful as a preventive.

The malaria mosquito seldom rises even to the second story of a house, and it is a well known fact that persons whose sleeping quarters are high above the ground are seldom attacked by the disease. Since the mosquito is a poor flyer and does not readily rise high above the ground, and since it avoids an abundance of light, its absence from the upper

stories of a building is easily understood. In general, high altitudes insure a freedom from the malaria mosquito and from malaria.

The rôle which mosquitoes play in the dissemination of yellow fever was discovered in 1881 by Dr. Finlay, of Havana, and communicated by him in papers on the "Natural History of Yellow Fever." A suspicion that some insects were concerned in the spreading of the disease had been expressed as early as 1848 by Nott, a physician of Mobile, Alabama. Not much credence, however, was given to Finlay's discovery till it had been firmly established that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes; and the real experimental proof of transmission by the mosquito was furnished by a commission of United States Army surgeons which was sent to Cuba by former Surgeon-General Sternberg for the purpose of carrying on investigations. The findings of the commission, which was in charge of Major Reed, U. S. A., positively demonstrated that yellow fever was communicated by the bite of a "yellow fever mosquito" (*Stegomyia*) which must previously have fed on the blood of a yellow fever patient; that the fever could not possibly spread without the presence of a mosquito, and that simple contact with a yellow fever patient was not dangerous.

The organism which causes the yellow fever has not, up to the present time, been found; but it is in every way probable that it will prove to be a blood parasite. The period of incubation in man, *i.e.*, the period which must elapse between the bite of the infected mosquito and the beginning of the sickness, varies from forty-one hours to not more than six days. The period of its development in the mosquito was found by the commission to be twelve days or more. This fact is of very great importance in relation to quarantine measures, and makes it entirely possible to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into any port where it does not exist.

The yellow fever mosquito is known as a "day mosquito." The back of the thorax is marked by silvery stripes, the dark-brown or black sides of both thorax and abdomen are ornamented with conspicuous white spots, and each segment of the abdomen bears a white cross-stripe. The knee-spots of the black legs are white, and the tarsal joints are banded with white. These markings make the mosquito quite easy to recognize.

This knowledge of disease-producing parasites and of the insects that transmit them furnishes a scientific basis for such quarantine and preventive measures as are being carried out by our government at Panama, and to some extent by other nations in other places. Such campaigns of extermination as are now being carried on would in the past have seemed not only extravagant but insane.

To cope with the problem of extermination, efforts must be directed toward the extermination of the insects in the larval and pupal stages. Mosquitoes have some natural enemies. Night-prowling birds eat the mature insect; while the larvæ form the food of some shore birds, insects, and fish.

The use of crude petroleum spread as a thin film on the surface of a body of water has long been known to kill the larvæ and pupæ, but it is applicable only to small bodies of water, and it is not lasting in its effect. Poisoning of the water must naturally be restricted in its application, but it is effective, and of the agents tried, "phinotas oil," which is highly diffusible, is found to give much the best results. Cisterns, rain barrels, and other receptacles in which mosquitoes are apt to breed in large numbers and in which poisoning of the water is not permissible, should be kept covered, while other mosquito-breeding collections of water in which fish cannot be used should be treated by drainage or filling.

THE NORTHERN-MOST FLOATING HOSPITAL

By FELIX J. KOCH

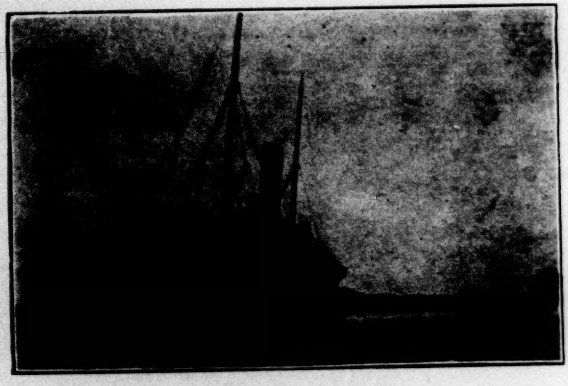
THE question would have been a stumper to us, surely. "Where is the floating hospital that plies farthest north on the Atlantic sea-board?" We investigated and found that as few knew as we did.

We recalled a floating hospital off Winthrop, in Massachusetts Bay, one summer. We did not recall any at Halifax or up the Canadian coast, at least that we had run into. Finally when we came to Newfoundland and embarked for the Labrador we discovered it.

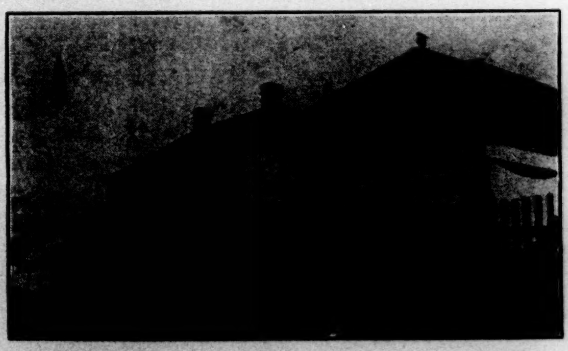
There is but one boat that plies as far as Nain on the Labrador coast and that a filthy sealing steamer known as the *Virginia Lake*. Twice a year this runs as far as Nain, the northern-most limit of regular navigation of the Atlantic. Twice a year it goes to Davis Inlet, not quite so far, and fortnightly it plies to other more southerly ports.

Up on the coast of Labrador there live, in the summer, from twenty to thirty thousand fishermen,—these and the schooner girls who "keep house" for them. For these folk there is no doctor save only when Dr. Grenfell of *Deep Sea Mission* fame happens to drop into the fiord with his hospital ship. The government, however, has come, in a way, to the relief by providing that aboard the *Lake*, which is the mailboat, there is stationed a doctor who dispenses both services and drugs free, to the fishermen.

THE GREAT INDUSTRY.



THE "VIRGINIA LAKE."



DR. GRENFELL'S HOSPITAL AT BATTLE HARBOR.

At every stop of the boat therefore the fishers come out in their dories, surging around the *Lake*, clambering up the companion stairs and disappearing below to meet the Doctor.

What he prescribes, and how, belongs rather to a physician's paper; but when, as often happens, he is summoned ashore, and he finds a patient too sick to be left without care for the fortnight it will take before he returns, he has him brought aboard the *Lake*, where the postmaster, who is a government Receiving Officer, issues government transportation for him to the mission hospitals at Battle or Indian Harbors. And, meantime, he is kept in the little floating hospital here on the ship.

Just a couple of cots in a little cabin, and a port-hole looking out on the sea, where the icebergs lie in numbers. *That* is the hospital. And the nurse—he, too, is a character. Peddle,—Nicholas Peddle, is his name,—a little old man with a gray beard that comes around on the side to the level of the ear lobes. He wears a cap, and is always smoking a pipe, with an old tin beer stopper for cover.

Peddle is a man with a story, and a sad one. A skipper once, his daughter and a servant were washed overboard and drowned on this same cruel Labrador coast. Peddle, moreover, is the bard of the Labrador and his songs are sung in every home in Newfoundland. When there are none on the sick list he paces the deck and jostles the passengers. He is a good story-teller, and spins many a sailor's yarn.

As a nurse I am told he is good. Certainly good-hearted and careful —as care goes on the far Labrador seas.

And of what do they suffer,—these patients? Far and away, by the great majority, the trouble is *tuberculosis*. Up on the Labrador, to-day, a veritable war is being waged against the great white plague. It seems almost to upset all the teachings of these latter days,—the cry of fresh air, sea air, sunlight,—to find that the fishermen, who are in the open from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, save only when storms will not permit, should suffer from the scourge. The explanation, however, is not far to be sought. When the fisherman has raised his great trap, and brought to shore some four or five hundred cod, these are cleaned in little so-called tilts or curing houses. Often a day or two, and even longer, is required for this work, and then the fisherman makes himself a prisoner inside this tilt. The building rests, usually, on piles out over the water from the shore. The floor is a mere wattling of such little tree-trunks as these bleak coasts afford. Down below are thrown the heads, the entrails of the fish, and as the tide does not always wash these away, they decay and their odor rises up through the wattling. Then the walls, likewise, are of the wicker work of branches; so, too, is the

roof. Upon this latter, and against the walls, earth is set much as in the turf houses of Ireland. The door at one end is a staunch one, and, that the cold night wind may not get in, it is closed tightly. A great fire is maintained inside the tilt, and by and by the air within grows stifling. Here the men, the women, and often children work, eat, drink, and sleep.

Sometimes conditions are even worse. An upturned boat, no longer sea-worthy, will act as a house, and under this they live and perform their duties. Air, ventilation, there is none. Sunshine, obviously still less. The out-door life of the daytime hours is counteracted by the time spent here.

What is more, there is the most absolute disregard of the first laws of sanitation. Men will not hesitate to expectorate directly on the dried fish, allowing the *sputum* to evaporate, not only to the detriment of their non-afflicted fellows at work here, but of those who, eventually, will consume the fish. On being called to task for this, like a naughty child, the fisherman will use his own cap to wipe it up, and then set this on his head unconcerned. Consumptives wed consumptives, have children by them, and so the dread scourge goes on.

Again and again on the *Lake* one sees sad sights. One evening, for example, a *punt* put out to beg us to put off from our regular course, and divert into Occasional Harbor, whose name shows how little visited it is. A man was dying aboard one of the fishing smacks tied up here, wouldn't the doctor try, as he could, to at least alleviate his pains?

The Captain swore roundly, for every moment of time is precious to his masters, the wealthy ship's owners, who are, however, not known ever to have given a cent to a charity in all Newfoundland, withal that all their vast fortune has been drawn practically from the island.

Nevertheless the law is plain, and on the doctor's insistance he had to enter the harbor. Nearing the inlet where the vessel lay, we sounded our whistle as warning that we were coming. Then there came the echo, and we wondered if the dying man, waiting these two weeks, doubtless, for medical aid, had heard.

Nearer, and nearer, and nearer!

We could see a woman hurrying over the rocks, on first sight of us, perhaps to announce our approach ere we'd sounded the siren.

When the doctor went ashore and again onto that schooner, it was with all things that might be needed for the end.

The man, however, was not yet dead, though he was too sick to be taken aboard; so the doctor must leave specific instructions,—what to do, hour by hour, as the end approached; what on the other hand, to do, to give, and not to do, should he rally and turn for the better.

It would be a week at least before we, returning, would lie off this inlet again. Such is just one case at the hospital.

Again and again we will be halted by a white flag, and a fisher-punt comes out, the cod-takers bearing some comrade, his arm wrapped round about where a hook has sunk deep into it, or some of the painful bruises and boils caused by perpetual handling of the oars occurs. Then the ship halts while the doctor completes the bandaging, and the captain and the purser swear at the fishermen on the deck.

Now and then, an Indian half-breed or an Eskimo comes aboard. Interesting studies they make,—these people of the wildwood.

Or again one of the Moravian missionaries from up as far to the north as regular vessels ply will stand in need of treatment. Then is Mr. Peddle, the nurse, very busy.

And when they are well and off again, and the ship is on the seas, he entertains the passengers with his *Whale Song*, or his *Rolling Home to Terra Nuova*, the national anthem of Newfoundland.

THE NURSE AND THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT*

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AND

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It has been truly said, "It is no sin not to know, but it is a sin not to learn." Nothing is so perilous to progress as the wilful ignorance resulting from scanty knowledge, because fear is always allied with this condition, and the combination thus established is disastrous in the extreme to advancement along any line. The great need of to-day is knowledge, which is the birthright of every human being. Not that destructive information which only whets the idle curiosity of the people, but that which creates a legitimate desire to know for the sake of putting the acquired knowledge to a practical use in the daily life, thereby throwing out an influence which always permeates society for the good of its individual members.

*Read at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C.

No one will question the fact that the training school of to-day has a far-reaching opportunity to become a potent factor in diminishing the spread of tuberculosis. The teachers have it within their power to instil in the minds of the pupil nurses such a practical knowledge of cause and effect as shall tend for the same wise treatment of this great scourge that is given to other diseases of a germ origin. The graduate nurse should have no greater dread of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis than she does of a septic surgical case, and to hear a trained nurse say that she would never nurse a patient having tuberculosis, because she is afraid of contracting the disease, shows one of two things: either her school failed to do its teaching duty, or she was too stupid to become an intelligent nurse.

If absence of worry, proper rest, wholesome food, and fresh air are the principal aids in battling against tuberculosis, then the nurse who maintains these conditions carries her armor with her, and is in position to do justice to herself and perform intelligent service for her patient. To emphasize what has already been said concerning the necessity for knowledge, let two facts be presented for your consideration and application. First, if the only fresh air to be had is damp air, it should not be shut out of buildings as if it were unfit to be breathed into the lungs; second, the same person who would never even think of drinking stagnant water may, and often does, make a practice of breathing stagnant air.

The consensus of medical opinion is that "incipient tuberculosis tends to recovery; that advanced tuberculosis may sometimes partially be arrested in its progress and life prolonged for a number of years; that far advanced tuberculosis, with or without mixed infection, tends to a fatal issue, and that the successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of the disease demand the earliest possible diagnosis." There are four requisites in the successful care of all tuberculous patients: a wholesome mental condition, which cannot be obtained if the patient is worried with the cares of getting his daily bread, nourishment to meet the individual needs, the maximum amount of fresh air, and systematic rest.

A climate that has the least amount of precipitation combined with enough elevation to insure a bracing atmosphere during the year is very desirable for patients in the first stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, and removal to such a climate often stimulates the patient's appetite and relieves disorders of the gastro-intestinal tract. Extreme exhaustion caused by prolonged intense heat is avoided; also complications such as pleurisy, which is frequently brought on by extreme cold and prolonged dampness, and profuse night-sweats, are often entirely relieved. The

practice of sending all patients, regardless of the extension of the ravages of the disease, on a long exhausting journey, and with perhaps no surety of proper accommodations, at least immediately on their arrival, cannot be too strongly condemned. Those patients who have extensive lung involvement, run high temperatures, and are greatly emaciated should be kept and cared for in or near their own homes.

Fresh and uncontaminated air in abundance is very essential to the improvement of a tuberculous patient, since the solid portions of the lungs have extra work thrown upon them. A porch to remain on the greater portion of the day and to be used at night for sleeping purposes is a necessity, and it will add to the comfort and progress of the patient if the exposure is such as to give the maximum amount of sunshine in the winter with the minimum amount in the summer, as is obtained in this country by facing the south. If the occupant of the porch be a bed patient, screens add greatly to his comfort in the summer time. Mosquito netting drawn tightly over the bed proves a very good substitute. At all times of the year canvas curtains or sliding glass windows are needed for protection against winds and storms. Except in cold weather, the direct rays of the sun are too powerful in Colorado for a sick person to remain in for any length of time. Certain cases are benefited by exposing the bare chest to the sun from three upwards to ten minutes, but this should only be done according to the direction of the physician. Large assemblages should be avoided on account of the contaminated air which the patient is forced to breathe and the excitement caused by the nervous strain which attendance produces.

The best food is demanded, and three meals during the day, with liquid nourishment given once between meals, seems to give better results than more frequent feeding. Forced feeding is not so favored now as formerly, because the fight against the disease is long, and no patient can stand an abnormal quantity of food for any length of time. The method of giving a reasonable amount of nourishment, such as the stomach will tolerate for months, seems to give the most beneficial results. Rare meats, especially beef, eggs, butter, cream, and milk are the important items in the diet, and they should be eaten three times a day, if possible, besides three ounces of beef juice taken twice daily. Eggs are very important and may be taken raw or cooked in any way except hard boiled or fried. If the patient eats three fairly good sized meals, a raw egg being taken whole with a little salt or cream on it directly after the meal and liquid nourishment such as beef juice, egg nog, or milk twice or three times during the day, he is getting sufficient nourishment. In the event of the patient having a poor appetite for his regular meals, two eggs

should be given three times each day and enough liquid nourishment added to make up for the lack of solid food. A pint of milk containing as much cream as will be digested should be taken with each meal until the normal weight is regained, when the quantity may be diminished. Fruits and vegetables that contain much acid should be used with discretion since the system of a tuberculous patient gives a decided acid reaction. Cooked fruits are preferable to uncooked, since the latter have a tendency to cause intestinal disorders. Coffee, tea, and all stimulating drinks should be used moderately. A patient may thrive on a diet which does not include meat, though such a diet is more bulky and, if the digestion is poor, may tax the patient's system greatly. The meat-free diet may appeal to patients of limited means, since it can be purchased at less cost. However, to be palatable, it is necessary to prepare a vegetable diet in a careful and appetizing way.

It is essential that the organs be kept acting as near the normal as possible. Cathartics, at least occasionally, are necessary, especially cholagogues and hepatic stimulants. Free drinking of water helps greatly in ridding the system of poisons. A glass or two of warm water before breakfast helps to dissolve and carry off the mucus that has collected in the stomach during the night.

A tub bath, if the patient is able, otherwise a sponge bath twice a week, with a light alcohol rub every evening, keeps the skin in good condition. A cold sponge over the chest in the morning stimulates the respiratory organs. Shower baths are also very beneficial for those who are strong enough to take them. When expectoration diminishes in quantity and the patient complains of a tightening in the chest, the temperature will rise because absorption has taken place from the retained sputum. Generally some emollient preparation applied freely will in a few hours increase the amount of the expectoration and thereby reduce the temperature. Occasionally expectorants are necessary. Slight sweating now and then is not harmful; on the contrary, it may be helpful in ridding the system of poisons. Profuse and frequent sweating is weakening, and a rub with strong alcohol or a sponge with vinegar will often greatly relieve this condition.

Complete rest and freedom from all responsibility are essential to a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. After the patient is completely rested and the routine is likely to become monotonous, some light and suitable recreation may be planned. It is impossible to give any set rules for rest and recreation, since each patient is affected differently. A short walk may cause one patient's temperature to rise, whereas it may have the opposite effect upon another. Only general rules

can be given and they should be applied with discretion. For patients running a normal temperature, rest in a recumbent posture one hour before and after each meal may be ample. Reading, a walk of gradually increasing length twice daily, short drives, quiet games, and light work, such as may be carried on in the open air and not require much physical exertion, are all permissible if the patient does not get too tired. In some cases a course of study wisely carried on may be taken without harm. If the patient runs a slight evening temperature, continuous rest is advisable with, possibly, a short walk in the morning, and reading at short intervals during the day. If the patient has a temperature most of the day, continuous rest in bed is necessary and very little company is advisable. If the temperature is 102° or over, a tepid sponge or light alcohol rub is cooling and helps to relieve the nervousness which generally accompanies the fever. It is essential that the patient's feet be kept comfortably warm, cold feet being characteristic of the disease. Emaciated patients often find comfort in an oil rub following the alcohol rub. The rubbing is soothing and creates a good mental impression, causing the patient to think he is increasing in weight, which is a favorable symptom. It is well to discourage patients from discussing their symptoms either among themselves or with relatives or friends. It has a depressing effect, whereas they should be kept cheerful and interested in things apart from themselves. In case of hemorrhage, even though slight, the patient should be kept quiet and the orders of the attending physician strictly adhered to. If profuse, and the physician cannot be gotten immediately, put the patient to bed, apply an ice bag to the chest, and give morphine, gr. $^1/_{16}$ to $^1/_4$ hypodermically. Stop all nourishment and give only enough water or chipped ice to keep the mouth moist.

The patient and those caring for him should be extremely careful that he does not infect himself and those living with him. Since the sputum contains the germs of pulmonary tuberculosis, too great care cannot be taken in handling and disposing of it. There are very few perfectly reliable methods of destroying the sputum of tuberculosis. Incineration is probably the most commonly practiced and the most effective. A 4 per cent. solution of sodium bicarbonate, which raises the boiling point to 102° Centigrade and prevents the coagulation of albumin, is efficient. It has been stated that a 2 per cent. solution of chloride of lime is a practical method. If possible, use metal cups, the impervious paper holder of which can be burned and the metal cup itself boiled, or the impervious paper pocket cups which may be burned after using a few times. Cuspidors and metal boxes require some disinfectant in them,

such as a 10 per cent. carbolic acid solution, and should be cleansed with hot soapsuds and disinfected with pure carbolic acid. Soiled cloths should be disposed of by burning. The patient should hold his handkerchief over his mouth when coughing, to prevent particles of sputum from flying beyond the cup. If a visible amount of sputum does escape it should be removed with a cloth, which should be immediately burned, and the area upon which it fell sponged with a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, letting some of this stand on the spot, if possible, for some time. Male patients should be urged to keep the face shaven.

The most suitable rooms for patients have plain walls with a hard finish that may be washed down every few months; also all ordinarily sharp angles should be rounded. The floors should be hard finished, and the rugs washable. Many pictures on the wall are not advisable, because dust may collect. All brushing and dusting should be done with moistened articles. The room and clothes of a patient should be fumigated occasionally. Upon the patient's departure, the rooms he occupied require thorough cleaning and fumigating. There are several methods of reliable fumigation, permanganate of potash and formaldehyde being the substances in most common use for this purpose.

In conclusion, let it be said that the tubercular work organized and carried on by the nursing staffs of a number of hospitals shows that these institutions have begun to realize their debt, not alone to the public at large but to the nurses under their especial training. It now remains for the individual trained nurse to perform her duty to the rank and file of the nursing profession by spreading the knowledge of prevention and cure through the channels of her alumnæ, local, and state societies.

THREE CASES

By LEONTINE CREMERIEUX
Graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia

I

A MAIDEN lady, seventy-two years old, alone in a five-room house which had been left to her for life by people whom she had served as housekeeper, was sick with pneumonia, which followed an attack of grippe. A sister, sixty years old, had cared for her until she, too, was stricken by grippe. She was fortunate in having a daughter in good circumstances with whom she lived.

I found the patient on a cot in the middle room of the first floor. The kitchen, just off this room, was in a most filthy condition, filled

with pans and dishes which had not been washed since her illness. Everything was in the most uncared-for state. In this room were a cot, rocking-chair, stove, and a very much soiled rag carpet.

When I arrived I found the dear old lady in a most pitiful condition, soiled and wet up into her hair. One of the neighbors had sat with her during the night. When you hear the expression "sat with her," it is well applied in a case such as this; the large majority of neighborly nursing is usually of this character. After working for twenty-four hours the condition of patient and surroundings was somewhat improved. There was nothing to eat in the house. The first day I asked a boy to buy some food and paid for it myself; the next day, another sister of whom I had learned and to whom I sent word concerning conditions, called. I embraced the opportunity to dine out while she was there. In the evening one of the daughters brought me a dainty lunch in a basket, but she did not enter the house nor ask after her aunt. After this my dinner was brought to me regularly and through the sister I was able to order nourishment and medicine for the patient. From the day I arrived, the patient and I were alone. During the nights I was very busy between the patient and stove. It was during the cold, windy and snowy nights of February; the only noises were the stertorous breathing of the patient, and the winds, and rats gnawing in the kitchen. Can you imagine my reflections?

The third night the patient was very ill. About 4 A.M. she began to change. After much hammering on the wall, the neighbor answered and I sent for the doctor. He arrived about 7 A.M. After the customary palpation and a few directions he left the house, saying if necessary to send for him. This was his first visit since I had taken charge of the patient. He had visited the patient a few hours before I came and left orders and word to send for him if he were needed. The first two days she reacted fairly well under the treatment. During the day I sent for both sisters; one was still ill, the husband of the other called saying his wife would come later. They, in turn, passed part of the following night. The poor old lady passed away about 6 A.M., no doubt happier in her future world.

This case was one which made you feel that a single life of independence was not worth while, compared to the dependence of a wife with the companionship of her children.

II

In a borough of about three hundred inhabitants on the Juniata, a young man twenty-five years old, father of a little girl five years old, was ill. He was the tinsmith, roofer, and hardware store proprietor,

in fact had control of all the above trade for miles around his home. This, however, did not bring him more than a living, as the services of the nurse had to be paid by the borough. This patient was in his third week of typhoid fever, very delirious; some one had to watch him continually, at times two had to hold him in bed.

His mother and wife had nursed him and were now completely exhausted. He was in a middle room, first floor; the only light was through a window in a door. The second day I had him moved to the front room where there was plenty of light and sunshine. The bed was one of those old-fashioned kind, the mattress held in place by the interlacing of heavy cords from side to side. The mattress was of husk, which had to be shaken very often, otherwise your patient would be lying on the cords. However, these mattresses are certainly the most sanitary, after becoming accustomed to them, as they are shaken every day and aired, and every year the husks are renewed.

The mother and wife feared the patient, so this necessitated my being there continually. After the second night I left the room to sleep for a few hours. The only place available was up in the loft. I had taken off my clothes and had been resting for about one-half hour, when I heard the most distressed calling for me to come. The patient had walked through the room out to the yard and his relatives had no idea how to control him. Not a neighbor would assist, as they all considered typhoid very contagious. They would stand in the middle of the road and shout when asking after him. His little daughter was not permitted to leave the house and his business was suspended.

I had not had my clothes off since the second day and had worked with him constantly, expecting every day to see a change either for the better or some relief in some way. On the sixth day after my arrival he had been given stimulants and all nourishment required in such a case, the doctor made his second visit about 4 P.M., then ordered nitro-glycerine hypodermatically every two hours. About 1 A.M. the patient was resting quietly, his pulse was good, the mother and wife had gone to bed. I sat in a chair and fell asleep for some time, then was awakened by the patient saying: "Nurse, what is that rattling in my throat?" This was the first rational question he had asked since I took the case. At first I thought it was mucus, and swabbed his throat and felt his pulse, which was very irregular, then gave him a hypodermic of strychnine and called his people, sending the wife for the doctor who had been called out in the country five miles away and did not return until 7 A.M. As the patient's wife entered the door he passed away in his mother's arms, saying he was dying.

Although this death has greatly impressed me, I have always felt justified in the one-half hour's sleep, as I was at such a stage of exhaustion that at a moment of quietness sleep overtook me. At other times I had resorted to all a nurse's methods of keeping awake. In this home the food which I had was principally preserves, which stood on the table from one meal to the next without covering, and scrapple. Oh, yes! golden-rod tea, which was made from the flowers. With all, their intentions were of the kindest.

III

In a town of about 45,000 a young man, nineteen years old, had a light case of typhoid fever. The father was a cobbler, and this boy was his only son. He called one evening and asked me to take care of his boy, at the same time asking the charges. I gave him the charges of a graduate nurse. He left, saying it was impossible for him to pay that price. The next morning he returned and explained his circumstances, saying he could not pay more than twelve dollars a week. In justice to myself I told him I could not take the responsibility at those terms, then I told him I would go for fifteen dollars. He seemed so despondent when I refused to go, that I had inquired and was informed that they were in comfortable circumstances. It was his son's last year in the high school. He left the house again, returning the following morning, asking me to come to his son, saying he would try to give me fifteen dollars a week. When I arrived, about noon, his temperature was 102 $^{3}/_{5}$°, and the doctor had ordered sponges every three hours when the temperature was over 101°. He was sponged every three hours for the next three days. He would rather have slept. He had no alarming symptoms. No attempt was made by the parents to give me rest, and I was compelled to sit up in a chair, dressed. The fourth day I asked for a cot. The mother exclaimed: "Oh; do you think you ought to sleep?" "Why certainly, there is no reason why I should not lie down and sleep when the boy sleeps, or will you take part of the night or the day. I must have some rest." She looked as though it were unreasonable that I should need the rest, and said: "Why I thought you nurses were trained not to sleep." I answered: "Nurses are all like you women and can endure just a certain amount." "Well, can't you throw yourself across his bed?" I answered that for many reasons I must object to that, so finally the only available article was brought—an ironing board—on which I could stretch myself. This was my bed for three nights, when I again asked for a cot. After much persuasion and through the kindness of the district nurse I was able to stretch out my

body which I had not been able to do for six nights. At night the mother would slip into the room when she did not hear a noise. One evening, after sleeping, I awakened to find her face within two inches of mine, evidently listening to see how soundly I slept. The fever took its course and at the end of three weeks the boy was beginning to take soft diet. At this stage I most urgently asked my release.

HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE

By ISABEL McISAAC

(Continued from page 661)

IV

LIGHTING THE HOUSE

We all know or should know that sunlight is germicidal in its effects; that few if any bacteria can survive exposure for any length of time to the direct rays of the sun; consequently we have in sunlight the strongest protector of our health. The rays not only protect us from the ravages of disease-producing bacteria, but in many ways which are still imperfectly understood give us strength and vigor, and above all resistance to disease in all forms. It is therefore important for us to utilize the light in our practical every-day life, for next to fresh air the lighting of the house comes in importance.

The natural lighting of the house is of course governed by its situation and surroundings and the arrangement of its windows. We have spoken before of the desirability of a house standing with its four corners to the points of the compass in order that the sunlight may enter all sides at some time during the day. Living and bedrooms should have the first choice of the south and east exposures, as the family uses these rooms more than any others. Halls, stairways, bathrooms, and the dining-room can better occupy the north and west sides than rooms which are more occupied.

The writer has in mind a nurses' home belonging to a certain training school, where the light has been utilized in a very satisfactory way, which might have been particularly bad and unwholesome had not the architect displayed intelligence and foresight.

The building stands in the middle of a city block, facing west, with a hundred foot front. It is four stories high and has a long ell or wing in the back fifty feet wide, which runs back to an alley on the east;

this arrangement gives a twenty-five foot court on both the north and south sides of the wing. The architect put both front and back stairways, the elevator, lavatories, linen room, and nurses' lecture room on the north side, which allows about six extra bedrooms on each floor to the south side, in fact the building which houses over two hundred persons has only one-third of the sleeping rooms facing the north.

In this school nurses are never allowed to occupy a north sleeping room for more than six months.

It is the daily supply of sunshine which counts, particularly in living and bedrooms; but often the sunshine is there and the windows favorable, but we drape the windows with curtains or cover them with wide porches, or allow the large trees to keep the building in shade, or are possessed of a mortal dread of fading carpets and rugs. In the large cities where building space is necessarily confined, this dwelling in obscurity may be unavoidable but not so in the country.

In many pretentious houses one may see at the windows, (1) lace shades, (2) opaque shades, (3) long lace curtains, (4) long silk or woollen hangings; the possibilities of such an arrangement are indescribable, but no doubt a scourge of tuberculosis in such a household would be attributed to the inscrutable ways of Providence, instead of being described as a direct invitation to phthisis, anæmia, nervous depression, etc.

Following all contagious diseases the exposure of furniture, clothing, and the rooms themselves to the direct rays of the sun is a far better means of disinfection than simply wiping off surfaces and other half-way measures of disinfection.

It is not to be expected that the ordinary housewife can understand infection and disinfection as nurses do; the latter are always much surprised upon taking up housekeeping to find that their knowledge of bacteriology and hygiene is of practical use to them everyday, prompting them to throw open windows and doors and utilize the sun and air for the prevention of disease, rather than to employ their nursing skill for the cure of their households.

In the artificial lighting of buildings electricity stands far ahead of any other means; the effects of electric light are the same as sunlight to a much less degree; it does not add to the impurities of the atmosphere; there is almost no danger of fire, and the light is bright, clear, and steady.

The placing of lights of whatever kind should have careful consideration, avoiding direct lights into the eyes. The lights, therefore, are preferably high, all droplights or standing lamps being shaded by opaque shades.

Let the light be abundant for reading. Nothing can be worse for the eyes or spirits than a dim, flickering, dingy light.

A house lighted by gas should be carefully watched for leaking gas pipes. Carbon monoxide, the deadly element of illuminating gas, usually gives warning to the observant by its odor, but we may easily become accustomed to any odor, which to a newcomer may seem very strong, if we allow ourselves to become used to foul air. Carbon monoxide in small quantities as a constituent of the daily supply of air is a slow poison; in large quantities it is a violent poison, besides being extremely dangerous as an explosive in the presence of fire.

Both gas and oil lamps add greatly to the impurities of the atmosphere by combustion. Lamps to give a satisfactory light require, (1) good burners which must be frequently renewed, (2) the best grade of oil, and (3) they must be kept clean. Poor oil is very poor economy, giving a poor light, constantly clogging the wicks and burners, and smoking the chimneys.

Nearly all housekeepers have a few pet economies and light is one of the commonest. A year or a few years of poor lights badly placed will produce bills from the oculist and optician which would pay thrice over for clear, bright, cheerful lights for many years.

MENSTRUATION.—The *New York Medical Journal*, in an abstract from the *British Medical Journal*, says: Bell and Hick, as a result of their studies of the physiology of the female genital organs, have reached the following conclusions regarding menstruation: (1) Menstruation is a periodical function only in so far as the calcium metabolism is in harmony with this periodicity, and the function is dependent upon the calcium metabolism in all its ramifications. (2) The hemorrhage into the Graafian follicle may be coincidental, and is probably the result of the lowered coagulability of the blood, or vasomotor changes; but rupture of the follicle is in no way responsible for menstruation. (3) The bleeding from the uterus, while due to the lowered coagulability of the blood in part, is also dependent on the local changes in the capillaries from which the diapedesis of leucocytes and corpuscles occurs; and further, these leucocytes are an active factor in the conveyance of calcium salts from the glands to the exterior. (4) The uterine glands excrete calcium and mucin, and therefore the uterus is a "menstrual organ." (5) There is a correlation between the ovaries and uterus with reference to menstruation, but the ovary is probably no more predominant than other ductless glands in this respect. (6) Menstruation *per se* is not a necessary adjuvant nor concomitant to fertility and reproduction.

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS

A LEPER HOSPITAL IN NORTH INDIA

By M. NORA NEVE
Superintendent of Nursing, C. M. S. Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir

The State Leper Hospital in Kashmir is as its name implies a state institution, but though financed from Hindu coffers the management of it is almost entirely in the hands of the surgeons of the Mission Hospital (C. M. S.).

The buildings are suitable, the site a beautiful one on the lake, healthy, convenient to the Mission Hospital, easily discovered by would-be patients.

The inmates are all voluntary, segregation is not enforced; that the leper asylum is popular is shown by the fact that there were 173 admissions last year and that the average length of stay was 1104 days. Of the 173 new cases in 1908, thirty-nine only were women.

One of the honorable medical superintendents writes in his last report: "In some of the lepers who have been longest under our care there have been no signs of active disease for many months." In that of the preceding year he says: "Most lepers improve greatly under treatment, and in many the disease is practically arrested."

Lepers are perhaps more liable than others to the minor ailments flesh is heir to. In a medical institution these are quickly treated and relieved, and dieting and a healthy protected life do much to make the poor sufferers less conscious of their sad condition.

The medical staff consists of, under the two honorary medical superintendents, an elderly Indian Christian of some ability and a good deal of experience, a Hindu purveyor who also helps with dressings, and two young male assistants such as do most of the nursing of the men in the Mission Hospital and who were trained there. There is no nurse in the American sense of the word, but neglect must not be assumed on that account. Very little has to be done for the women patients beyond simple dressings of ulcerated fingers and toes. Any requiring an operation with subsequent nursing are brought into the Mission Hospital where there are two nurses, and are there cared for with, of course, special precautions.

Much that is done by nurses at home is in the leper asylum done by the patients themselves (who are not incapacitated in any way by their disease) or by the "orderlies" or by the medical superintendents even—a curious division of labor, it may be said, but less curious-sounding out here where few even of the government hospitals in India have a nurse on the staff.

One or two more facts I may mention: The Christian head of the asylum reports daily at the Mission Hospital, attends prayers there, and helps in the preaching. Drugs are supplied from the hospital dispensary, dressings are prepared and sterilized on the spot. Last year there were eight deaths; the previous year four, but out of a rather smaller number of inmates. Tracheotomy is occasionally required; nerve-stretching causes improvement, temporarily at any rate. Amputation of a foot is sometimes performed. There are three Christian patients and we hope the number may be soon increased.

ITEMS

LEPROSY IN KOREA.—In a report of the work of the Korean Presbyterian Mission at Fusan, we find this account of lepers there:

"By far the most distressing cases who have come for help are those who have come with leprosy—these cases are both sad and trying. To be confronted day by day by a victim who has advanced to the last stages of this malignant disease, supporting himself on two canes, his feet and his hands partly gone, likewise his nose and his ears, his body in a putrid condition, and his face bloated out of all human resemblance, and over this mass of ruins a few rags, and on his back a broken gourd and a straw bag, the one in which to carry his food and the other for his bed—to have such an one prostrating himself before you, making signs and gestures,—for the inroads of his disease have hushed his voice forever,—pleading for that help and mercy which you are unable to give, is a scene sufficient for a lifetime. Multitudes of those affected with this yet unconquered enemy of man live in the South, thousands of whom have applied for help. Plans are now under way and we fully expect to see a leper's home established in the near future. While no radical cure can as yet be given them their sufferings can be more or less relieved, their lives prolonged and made more tolerable, and they would have such an opportunity of being brought under the influence of the Gospel as must now necessarily be denied them.

LEPROSY IN SOUTH CHINA.—At Tungkun, not far from Canton, is a leper home, founded in 1905, the average number of occupants of which is 124. It is supported by contributions from several different

societies and individuals in China, Germany, and Switzerland. Those patients who are able pay an entrance fee. The home gives them isolation, shelter, and partial support. Medical and evangelistic work is done among them.

THE CONTAGION OF LEPROSY.—The fact that leprosy is contagious, but not hereditary, was, says the *Lancet*, proved by the Commission in India, and this view is further supported by Dr. Kuhne, of the Leper House, Tungkun, South China, who asked 167 lepers, and found that 56 had a clean family history. The two drugs which have been found of any service are alphozone and nastin. The former is the favorite drug of the lepers, and, in addition to its value as an intestinal antiseptic in the cases of dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery (which are usually of bad omen and a sign that the intestine is affected), it seems also to exert a tonic influence. Injections of nastin in cases of nerve leprosy have, on the whole, effected an improvement, though it has not been a uniformly successful drug. In several cases the injections were followed by headache and giddiness. Leprosy exists all over China, not to any great extent in the North, but in Central and South China it is frequently met with. While lepers in most places are allowed to roam free, there are settlements here and there in which they are segregated, but never strictly so. The native sovereign remedy for the disease consists of the leaves of *Xanthium strumarium*. The Chinese describe five different forms of leprosy. In one the skin dies, indicated by loss of sensation; in the second the flesh dies and no pain is felt in cutting it; in the third the blood dies and ulceration and pus are formed; in the fourth the tendons die and hands and feet drop off; in the fifth the bones die, the nose is destroyed, and the eyes, throat, and lips become involved. They ascribe as causes, climate, infection, defective nutrition, and the air of graves.—From *The British Journal of Nursing*.

DR. WILLIAM OSLER says, "Whether tuberculosis will be finally eradicated is even an open question. It is a foe that is very deeply intrenched in the human race. Very hard it will be to eradicate completely, but when we think of what has been done in one generation, how the mortality in many places has been reduced more than 50 per cent.—indeed, in some places 100 per cent.—it is a battle of hope, and so long as we are fighting with hope, the victory is in sight."

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF
ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

COFFEE AS A BEVERAGE: ITS USE AND ABUSE.—R. Amory, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, commends the use of coffee prepared by cold water instead of the usual infusion with boiling water. It may be prepared by passing the cold water through finely ground coffee in a porcelain or china percolator. This extracts only one-ninth of the caffein and one-fifth of the tannin contained in the bean, and it preserves the aroma of all the volatile oils in the bean. Consequently the wakefulness, excitability, and digestive disturbances are much less with the cold water coffee. The author has found from personal experience that coffee thus prepared may be carried for two or three weeks without any loss of color, aroma, or strength if it is kept in a cool place, carefully corked. This infusion is made strong and just as it is used hot water or milk are added. This sets free the volatile oils and fragrant coffee results. Full details are given for all the necessary manipulations.

BLUE RAYS IN THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.—The *Medical Record* quotes from a German contemporary as follows: Richter says that sunlight has been proved to have an undoubted healing effect upon various kinds of wounds. Dry air and sunlight are, however, not to be had everywhere, and Richter has found a good substitute by employing blue arc light. The apparatus consists simply of an arc light with a reflector and blue glass panes. The wounds are subjected to the effect of the light for one-half hour daily. Such exposures lead to very rapid drying of the wound's surface, followed by the growth of epithelium and the formation of a scar. Nothing but sterile dressings are employed between the sittings. Especially remarkable is the diminution in pain following the exposure to the rays. Richter sees the beneficial effects of the rays in the general hyperæmia they produce. He had very favorable results in treating plain granulating wounds, suppurating wounds, and especially chronic leg ulcers by this method. The fact that no immobilization of limbs nor rest from the usual occupations were required made the method especially acceptable to working people. The final results were always very gratifying, the scars being more elastic, soft, and less painful than after the more usual methods of treatment.

ALCOHOL AS A SURGICAL DRESSING.—J. G. Andrew says in the *British Medical Journal* that he has gradually given up the use of the conventional antiseptics and now confines himself to methylated spirits whatever may be the nature of the wound. He believes that gauze wrung out in spirits withdraws the moisture from the wound owing to the affinity of alcohol for water and thus removes the most essential factor for bacterial growth, viz., moisture. It frequently lessens the necessity for drainage and by its styptic properties shortens the time necessary for securing the smaller bleeding points.

ADENOIDS, NOCTURNAL INCONTINENCE, AND THE THYROID GLAND.—The *Lancet,* as quoted in the *Medical Record,* says: L. Williams gives the histories of patients which go to show that adenoids cannot be regarded as a cause of nocturnal enuresis, but that when these two conditions are associated both are due to a common cause, viz., insufficiency of the internal secretion of the thyroid gland. The administration of thyroid extract will in a comparatively short space of time effect a cure of the enuresis and greatly relieve coexisting evidences of poor general health. In the author's hospital service he has seen twenty-five patients in all and only one failed to respond to the thyroid treatment.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—The *New York Medical Journal,* in an abstract of an article in a German contemporary, says: Schäfer gives the following directions: The movements of artificial respiration should be begun at once, as soon as the patient has been removed from the water, and no time should be lost in removing or loosening the clothing. As soon as taken from the water lay the patient on his stomach with outstretched arms, the face turned to one side, the operator kneeling astride or to one side of the patient. Place the hands on the small of the back of the patient, one on each side, with the thumbs parallel. Bend forward with outstretched arms so that the weight of the operator will rest on his wrist-joints and so make even, strong downward pressure upon the lower ribs and loins of the patient, and remain so while counting slowly 1—2—3. The operator then swings back, taking away the pressure on his hands, which are kept in the same position and remains so while counting slowly 1—2—3. This forward and backward movement, producing and relieving the pressure on the loins, is to be maintained without noticeable intermission at the rate of about twelve times a minute. The pressure drives the air from the lungs, the removal of the pressure draws the air in again. The movements are to be continued until natural respiration begins.

CURRENT LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO NURSES

New York Medical Journal, May 1, "Treatment of Appendicitis," Beverley Robinson, M.D.; May 8, "Surgical Treatment of Tuberculous Disease," Arthur Tatchell; May 15, "Preventable Blindness from the Standpoint of the Obstetrician," J. Clifton Edgar; May 29, "The Pancreas in Diabetes Mellitus," Editorial. *Medical Record,* May 1, "Carbolic Acid Gangrene," Editorial; May 8, "The Point of View in Medicine," Beverley Robinson; May 15, "Flies and Milk Contamination," Editorial; May 22, "The Effect of Fever in Infectious Disease," Editorial; May 29, "The Etiology of Pain," E. G. Janeway. *Bulletin Johns Hopkins Hospital,* May, "Acquired Venereal Infections in Children," Flora Pollack, M.D. *The Journal of the American Medical Association,* May 15, "A Corrector for Weakened Feet for Use at Night," J. M. Berry, M.D.; "Infant Feeding;" May 22, "Relation of Human and Bovine Tuberculosis," Editorial; May 29, "The Resistance of the Human Body to Cancer," H. Gideon Wells, M.D.; June 5, "Medicine and the Lay Press," "Gelatin as a Food in Intestinal Disease," Editorials; June 12, "Management of Hemorrhage in the Parturient Canal," John F. Moran, M.D.; "Medical Psychology," Edmund J. A. Rogers, M.D.; "Tuberculosis and the Indian," Editorial. *Yale Medical Journal,* May, "Some Matters Concerning the Nutrition of the Young," Charles A. Goodrich, M.D.; "The Feeding of Sick Children," Marion Walker Williams, M.D.; *Survey,* May 22, "The Responsibility of Family Life," Annie L. Chesley; June 5, "Research Afloat," George A. Soper; June 12, "Social Significance of Ambulance Control," Nathan Bijur. *The Outlook,* April 24, "The Work of Wives," Flora M. Thompson. *The Century,* June, "Experiences on the Laborador," Wilfred T. Grenfell. *McClure's Magazine,* June, "The Conservation of the Defective Child," Marion Hamilton Carter.

NARCOSIS WITH ARTIFICIALLY DIMINISHED CIRCULATION.—The *Medical Record,* quoting from a foreign journal, says: Zur Verth finds that after exclusion of a portion of the blood from the circulation by ligation of the extremities so that they will contain the amount of blood normally to be found in them a patient will require less ether or chloroform to induce narcosis, and that he will awake from the narcosis quickly after the ligating bands have been removed.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

We will not attempt to repeat the entire programme for the coming meeting, as it would take more space than is at our command, but we can say that it is going to be of unusual interest. The evidences of a wide-spread interest in the meetings are most gratifying. Fraternal delegates are coming from Japan, Cuba, Sweden, Belgium, the Australian associations, the conservative association of Holland, and societies in the United States, notably the Spanish-American War Nurses.

The Federation of Nurses at its meeting in Minneapolis on June 9 appointed the following four official delegates: Mrs. Robb, Miss Goodrich, Miss Delano, and Miss Cadmus. Later, on Miss Nutting's stating that, being unable to go to London, she preferred resigning and thus enabling a new president to attend, the Council elected Miss Goodrich as president of the Federation and chose Miss Maxwell as the fourth delegate. Besides the president and delegates it is probable that a large number of nurses will go to the meetings from the United States.

HOSPITAL NURSING IN RUSSIA

A Russian nurse is on duty at the Nurses' Settlement in New York and has given interesting information as to the nursing system in that country, so little known to the ordinary traveller. She was taught in Wilna, where she also studied midwifery, and we will transcribe her account, as she has but recently learned English.

St. Jacob's Hospital in Wilna is a large city institution, of perhaps a thousand beds or so, at any rate the maternity wards alone have seventy-five beds. It is quite a fine building, lying a little outside the city towards the river, spacious and with some grounds about it. Inside it is well equipped and well built,—a handsome hospital, newer and better than the Jewish hospital in the same town, which is old and shabby. The general nursing system in Russia is as follows: There are no training schools exactly like ours in America, yet they have a system of teaching which is carried on in all the large cities, something like the courses carried on by the Red Cross Society in France for its

members, but with terms of study of longer duration. The Russians have "schools for training nurses" under this system, but we must think of a sort of day school which the pupils attend for a part of every day, while living at home or where they please. The educated nurses in the Russian hospitals are called "Felscher" (men nurses) and "Felscheritza" (women). The schools to prepare these nurses are attached to the large hospitals, and their course of studies always covers two years and sometimes three, so that we can see that they intend this course to be good. The pupils all pay for this education,—no hospital education is given free,—and it costs them about 100 roubles a year or thereabouts. They have, of course, also their living expenses to bear, unless their home is in the same town. The study, lectures, demonstrations, etc., are conducted by the professors and doctors, and the pupils attend certain classes and lectures every day and also, at certain periods, "walk the wards" in the hospital, attend doctors' rounds, watch the ward nurses at their work, and are taught to bandage, take temperatures, apply treatment, give medicines, etc. They do not stay in the wards, but simply go for a few hours every day, and are taught as medical students are. The theoretical teaching is quite extensive and thorough, with strict examinations, and if the pupils fail to pass these they are dropped.

After having successfully taken the two or three years' teaching the pupils receive certificates, and the hospital then fills its permanent positions from those holding a certificate. The "Felscher" and "Felscheritza" are engaged for no special length of time, but as long as they wish to stay and are satisfactory. Every ward has one or more such instructed nurses, besides a "servant" or more. Sometimes the nurses (we will call them) live in the hospital and sometimes they live in their own homes; there is no hard and fast rule. Sometimes they marry, but keep on in their hospital work. They are paid salaries, but have not as dignified nor authoritative positions as our head nurses, nor quite the same responsibility. They give medicines, take temperatures, and carry out procedures; they also bathe the patients (that is, the good and careful ones do), but they do not "give bedpans": that necessary and important duty is performed by the "servants" and it is the servants also who seem to do any freshening or changing of bedclothes that is needed or anything in the way of special cleansing of the patient or his surroundings.

The doctors are quite highly educated, but on the whole do not know as much as the German physicians. In the hospitals some are "nice" and "good," and some are not; quite as everywhere else.

The midwifery course is very thorough, comprising two years of

arduous work and study. Few physicians in Russia actually do obstetrical work, as it is so much the custom for all women except a small minority to have the midwife. However, the rules are strict that the midwife must always send for a physician in case of difficult or dangerous conditions. On the other hand, for the reason that in many of the country regions a doctor may not be within reach, the midwives are taught to be competent in all sorts of emergencies. It is quite the custom with families of wealth to have the midwife to deliver, but to have the doctor on hand also in case he may be needed; then the doctor sits in the parlor and "does not even always wash his hands," as it is more than likely he will not be disturbed.

The Red Cross Society trains Red Cross nurses who are called Sisters of Mercy. They are quite special and aside from the "Felscheritza." They are trained solely in the military hospitals, and only "Gentiles" are accepted for the staff. In case of war service, the Red Cross Sisters are entirely at the disposal and under the orders of the military medical staff.

ITEMS

THE Society for State Registration of Nurses of Great Britain scored an important point on May 13 in securing an interview with the Prime Minister, who consented to receive a deputation and to hear arguments for making the registration bill a government measure. The deputation was large, varied, and influential, including physicians, members of Parliament, women's organizations, and nurses, representing all the organizations of nurses and matrons. The statements were able, and we regret that limited space prevents quoting liberally from them. Miss Huxley spoke for Irish nurses; Dr. Bedford Fenwick, Sir Victor Horsley, and Sir William Macewen defended the nurses' claim as earnestly as ever, and Lord Ampthill and others urged upon the Prime Minister the importance of professional standards as a measure of public importance. The general tenor of Mr. Asquith's replies and comments, however, does not impress us as being encouraging, though we will rejoice if shown to have been a false prophet in this detail. From the stenographic report we suspect that he has been well supplied with all the "anti" arguments, and fancy that this particular women's cause will go the way of the others as far as he is concerned.

THE Jubilee Congress of District Nursing held in Liverpool May 12–14 is described by Miss Hitchcock, who was present as delegate from the Nurses' Settlement in New York, as having been exceedingly interesting, with a great wealth of material from many sources. As Miss

Fulmer will give an account of the proceedings we will only express regret that more visiting nursing associations from America were not present to share in the commemoration of the founding of the modern system of district nursing by Mr. Rathbone. We regret also not seeing any account in the reports of the meetings of the successful establishment of a district nurse in Bordeaux under the direction of Dr. Anna Hamilton. Perhaps, however, this will appear in the published papers. As the Bordeaux nurse is essentially modern it seems a pity for her not to have received special mention in these meetings. The May number of the French nurses' journal gives an interesting résumé of the work of this nurse for the year, and quotes extracts from her diary or daily report showing that her work is done with the utmost intelligence from the social standpoint as well as from that of good nursing.

IT is interesting to learn that the experiment of placing trained nurses in the public schools has been undertaken in Paris by the Assistance Publique in co-operation with the municipal council of Paris. The plan was presented by M. André Mesureur, and two of the pupils under Mme. Jacques's direction have been selected to visit two primary schools. We shall give more space later to this extension of public school nursing and trust it will spread widely.

THE announcement of the marriage of M. André Mesureur has just come, and all of the American nurses who had the pleasure of meeting him on the day of the reception in Paris at the Salpêtrière will wish him joy.

AMERICAN nurses arriving in London for the Congress are asked to send their names and addresses to Miss Dock at 431 Oxford St.

REMEMBER, St. Ermin's Hotel will be headquarters for Congress officers, and Mrs. Glane, Anglo-Scandinavian Bureau, 47 Great Portland St., will give information about inexpensive hotels and lodgings.

"As patients, these little people are most excellent," writes Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of his "Experiences on the Labrador" in the June *Century*. "They have no fear of pain, and heal rapidly, a tribute, possibly, to our almost germless air. On one occasion, seated in a large Eskimo tubik, or tent, I was seeing the sick of a settlement which I had not visited for eight months. It came the turn of a girl of about fifteen years, who silently held up a frost-bitten toe that needed removing. As there was a dense crowd in the tent, she insisted it should be done at once. The satisfaction of being for the moment the centre of attraction was all the anæsthetic she wanted."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[*The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.*]

REGARDING SMALLPOX

DEAR EDITOR: What is the remedy for smallpox that makes quarantining unnecessary? I. R. P.

UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

DEAR EDITOR: I heard very recently of a nurse who changed the names of drugs in a prescription from their Latin to their English names and telephoned to the druggist, thereby making the prescription cost a great deal less. Is it right for a nurse to do such a thing? B.

STEAMSHIP NURSES AGAIN

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to the inquiry of one of the JOURNAL readers, I have found that the only American trained nurse employed as a nurse, not as a stewardess, is on the Hamburg-American liner *Amerika*. The others are employed from the other side; the North German Lloyd, the same. The Holland American does not employ any. From the Cunard I could get no information. It has apparently not grown in favor with the companies, as they get a few nurses from England and Germany who go as stewardesses, accepting the low wages of the company and the generous tips of the passengers. C. M. E.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NURSE IN NEED OF REST

DEAR EDITOR: I am at present enjoying the hospitality of a beautiful place, "Maple Cottage," provided by Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, where she invites educated self-supporting women in need of rest and recuperation to visit as her guests, without money and without price.

Mrs. Ladd has herself been a very great sufferer from ill health and been ministered to by graduate nurses. She has thought much of the needs of her suffering fellow women and out of her boundless sympathy and unlimited means supports this delightful abode, where women may come for the needed rest and care to restore them to health that they may resume the duties of their vocations by which they make themselves independent.

Mrs. Ladd does not offer this as a charity, though there is no pay accepted, and from New York and return tickets are supplied. It is just "her way" of doing good, and she earnestly wishes nurses, teachers, artists, and all self-supporting women of education and refinement who may be benefited by a stay at Maple Cottage, to accept her most cordial invitation.

Miss Dudley, a graduate nurse, looks after the guests in a most capable and delightful manner, making every one feel at home and most welcome.

All communications should be addressed to Miss H. Estelle Dudley, Superintendent, Maple Cottage, Peapack, New Jersey.

MATILDA AGNES FREDERICK, R.N.,
Graduate New York Hospital Training School.

THE MERCENARY (?) NURSE

DEAR EDITOR: In reading the JOURNAL I come across the term mercenary nurse quite frequently and have wondered who they were and where located. What is it that constitutes a mercenary nurse? Is it charging $25.00 per week and trying to lay aside a fund for a rainy day when one is no longer able to battle for her bread and butter? Any one who is at all acquainted with the life of a private duty nurse knows full well she earns all she gets, and in the work of a nurse as in all other work "the laborer is worthy of his hire." In addition to the care of the sick the average nurse gives unstinted sympathy to the entire family, and many a kind act is given to the troubled household which is not included in the actual nursing. I suppose I am as widely acquainted with nurses in different parts of the country as any one and there is no class of women who are more ready to loosen their purse strings and open their hearts to an appeal for aid than the trained nurse.

In regard to the nursing of the middle classes, it seems to me there is undue solicitude. People of the middle class, as a class, pay their bills, 100 cents on a dollar. Besides, it is not always those of the middle class who want the nurse to reduce the price. Sickness does not come to them often and when it comes they are usually prepared to meet it, although they may have to give up the summer trip, a new dress, or new hat. Should there be financial embarrassment owing to misfortune, there are but few nurses who would not do all in their power to lighten their burdens. Then we have the well-conducted hospitals, if a nurse cannot be afforded, where good care will be given and the expense be much less. But to ask a nurse when not busy and when she should be resting to nurse for less or nothing is asking a great deal. She should be her own judge in regard to giving and not another. Who is going to take care of the nurse if she does not look out a little for herself?

Would it not be well as nurses to make some concerted effort to establish a home, national in its scope, for those who are worn out and, old age overtaking them, have through no fault of their own (or even if the fault be theirs) not laid aside a sufficient sum to care for them? Is it not time some effort in this direction is made? This question seems to me sufficiently serious for the national association to discuss. I hope the day is not far distant when it will be, and result in something practical. I believe the nurses at large would loyally support a movement of this kind.

A few words in regard to woman's suffrage. Recently in Colorado, there has been a great deal in the newspapers about compelling the milk dealers to give pure milk. How many women in this state would not cast their vote for members of the legislature who would pass laws that would protect the lives of not only the little ones but of all who drink this health-giving beverage? Yes, voting means much to every woman, and even if politics would be no better it is just that a woman, if she wants to vote, should have that privilege and if she should want to stay at home and not cast the ballot, that also should be her privilege. But the time will come when those who remain at home will be looked upon as the men are who think politics too rotten for them to concern themselves about,—as lacking in patriotism.

H. E. S., R.N.,
Denver, Colorado.

USES OF THE MARRIED NURSE

DEAR EDITOR: I am well aware that a nurse is more or less relegated to oblivion in the professional world when she takes up the duties of a home, nor does she have very many spare moments for outside problems and recreations if she takes the proper care of her own family; but there is oftentimes a little rebellious heartache, at being "sort of dropped" by those who made up her former life, and she doesn't in the least enjoy being snubbed by a few more or less fortunate sisters, as the case may be. However I want to tell some of our JOURNAL readers how one married nurse keeps in touch with her profession, and at the same time gets all the sunshine there is in a little home.

Soon after I "wantonly disgraced my profession" we were stationed in a little southern town where "married ladies are supported by their husbands," so after leaving a nice long case of almost a year, I settled down to *board* and *do nothing*, except dress for meals three times a day, and rest and gossip between times, neither of which appeals to a nurse. I accidentally met the head surgeon of the one hospital in town one day, and was invited by him to attend a very complicated operation. This proved an "open sesame" to the operating room, as the Sisters in charge kindly pressed me into service and gave me many a pleasant hour behind the scenes. Then, too, a little hourly work came to me, and aided materially in keeping me from feeling as though I had become an extravagance of nature. For if I could "surreptitiously" hide my beloved uniform under a long coat, and run out for an hour to bake a refractory knee, or bathe and freshen up some doctor's patient, why shouldn't I?

After a few months we were transferred to the busy west where "women vote and do as they please," and here I have been confronted with many new problems. I may say, too, that we at once began housekeeping and I have had need over and over for every morsel of theory and practice in scientific cookery, as we both had gotten indigestion while boarding. At my husband's place of business are seventy-five employees, and I have been called to give "first aid to the injured" many, many times—in fact I have bandaged more sprains, and looked after more cuts and bruises the past few months than I did during my entire career as a nurse. Best of all is the wonderful opportunity of mothering the working girls, for one can usually get in a little suggestion on cleanliness and right habits of living while looking after the minor ills that come up.

Then, too, our own little boy had such a fight with his digestion that the first year of his life gave me a constant patient—sterilizing, pasteurizing, predigesting food, daily oil rubs, etc., while my next door neighbor, with absolutely no idea of motherhood except to clothe and feed the baby, was giving her boy the proverbial carpet tacks at six months. At eight months hers was a twenty-five pounder while ours weighed only twelve, but I say with pardonable gratification that now at one and one-half years our boy tips the scales at thirty pounds, while the precocious neighbor is under treatment for general intestinal derangement, with the usual emaciation attending such disorders. Just here let me relate a funny experience from the same household. I was called in great haste one morning—"Baby is limber all over and going to have a spasm." At a glance I saw the child had had an overdose of something, but the mother insisted she had given him nothing. I began immediately to investigate the

gas fixtures for a leak, when she suddenly remembered that she had been giving him honey and tar syrup all night, but "John" (the six-foot father) "takes it and it doesn't hurt him!" On examining the bottle I found that the cough syrup contained 12 per cent. alcohol, and the poor little chap was "gloriously drunk."

Last summer I spent a delightful day at the large hospital here assisting with some anæsthetic patients. It did seem good to be back in harness again even for so short a time. Then I have different nurses in the field run in to luncheon with me when I am alone, and we can talk shop unreservedly. We always take so much pleasure in discussing the JOURNAL—I would as soon expect to get along without my cook stove as do without our beloved JOURNAL. I think the hospitals make a mistake in not educating their nurses to appreciate the constant help this magazine gives them. I happened to be called, through a serious illness, to spend several tedious weeks in a large up-to-date hospital in our town, but not one pupil nurse had ever seen a copy of the JOURNAL. When I approached the superintendent on the subject she said: "Oh, the girls get so much theory and practice here that when they have time for other reading they want fiction." Let it be known, however, that my JOURNALS went the rounds and we discussed many an article, over the daily bath. Of course, as the philosophical Mrs. Wiggs remarked: "Them as ain't et turkey don't know what they've missed," but it does seem too bad for a nurse in actual service not to have the JOURNAL.

I shall continue to cherish the love for the work and supplement it along with my home duties, trying materially to enlighten some less experienced mothers and be a little comfort to humanity in general, not, I fear, from any innate goodness, but just because I love the life of a nurse." M. T. J.

THE German idea of the "Woman's Year of Service" seems to have much to commend it, judging from the verdict of a German lady, who has herself "served" in this way, and writes about it in the *Zeitschrift für Kraukenpflege*. As men give a year, or more, of their lives in military service, so girls devote a year to nursing the sick of the nation, enjoying the advantages of a year's useful training in mind and body. The lady in question says that her own relations thought her mad, or "ready for a convent," when she announced her intention of serving in this way, but she carried out her wish, and recommends all girls to do the same. One learns self-reliance, she says, experience of men and things, one's outlook on life is enlarged, and the body becomes stronger and more active. Just as the young man shows in his bearing if he has been through military training, so the girl who has passed her hospital training shows it in her more purposeful, brighter, and more womanly personality.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES was held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minnesota, June 7 and 8, 1909.

The first session was called to order by the president, Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, at two o'clock on Monday June 7. The invocation by the Rev. Henry Chapman Swearingen, D.D., was followed by the address of the president. This address, full of enthusiasm, devotion to all nursing matters, and courage for the future, started the meetings with a feeling of good fellowship, high ideals, and active interest, the latter seeming to grow as the program presented itself. Indeed all present congratulated themselves upon being there and felt regret that every nurse could not share the opportunity and privilege.

With the exception of the few moments devoted to the election of officers, each session was an open one, with the result that the large room selected for the meetings was full to overflowing, and that the additional enthusiasm of numbers was present. Every paper read or report submitted was followed by an interested discussion.

After the president's address the following report was made for the Council by the secretary, Miss Nevins: Two Council meetings were held during the year. In the late fall it had seemed advisable to reconsider the decision reached in Cincinnati regarding the selection of New York as the meeting place for the fifteenth convention, and by the unanimous vote of the Council the most cordial invitation of St. Paul had been accepted. Five resignations had been received during the year, these resignations being due to the fact that the members were giving up active work, or going into new fields, some occupied with their own homes; thirty new names were presented for membership.

Invitations from several cities as to the meeting place for 1910 were read by the secretary. The secretary stated that it was the request of the Council that the members should decide where the sixteenth convention should be held.

Miss Maxwell presented invitations from the Mayor, the Board of Regents, and several alumnæ and graduate nurse associations of New York. This matter was discussed and at a later meeting a motion was carried to the effect that the association should accept the most cordial invitation extended by New York, and should send thanks and appreciation to all from whom invitations had been received.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted.

Miss Gladwin, chairman of a committee to secure the views of the members of the association regarding reorganization and closer affiliation with the Associated Alumnæ, reported that the majority of replies received showed disapproval of any reorganization which would change the character of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses. All were in favor of keeping in closest possible touch with the Associated Alumnæ, as the

work of each was so great and of such vital interest that only by the utmost harmony, unity, and by the combined efforts of both organizations could the results aimed at be obtained.

A motion was carried that a communication be sent to the Board of Directors of the Associated Alumnæ, requesting that in 1910 the two organizations meet in the same city and hold their meetings during the same week.

Miss Goodrich, chairman of the Teachers' Economics Course, reported that Miss Nutting had been able to secure one number of the *Teachers' College Record* during the year, to be given over to the work of the Economics Course. She presented the fact that some of the papers prepared by the students of the Economics Course were of distinct educational value and would assist in the teaching work in our schools, if they could be obtained by them. The society authorized the appointment of a special committee on the Economics Course to take up this matter and to have printed such papers as were considered valuable.

Miss Nutting, chairman of the Education Committee, reported that the matter of a course of instruction in home nursing, referred to the committee at the meeting in Cincinnati, had been handed over to a special committee, resulting in an outline of such a course, which was recommended by the committee and approved by the society.

The committee also reported a conference with a committee from the Superintendents of Hospitals Association to consider the training-school curriculum. Miss Nutting stated that a systematic course of practical work at Bellevue Hospital had been secured for students taking the second year in the Hospital Economics Course at Teachers' College.

The report of the Committee on Red Cross was postponed until the meeting of the Federation.

Miss Bertha Erdman's paper on "Training-school Committees" brought out an interested discussion. It was felt and advised by the majority that each school should have a strong, representative training-school committee, meeting regularly with the superintendent of nurses who is kept informed of the affairs of the school so that at any time she could call upon the committee for support and advice.

Miss Patterson, chairman on arrangements, announced the program of generous entertainment provided by the nurses of St. Paul, after which the meeting adjourned, the members feeling that indeed they were among good friends who were careful for their comfort and pleasure.

In the evening a reception was held at St. Luke's Hospital, where the guests felt the spirit of welcome and received the courtesies of the institution.

The session on Tuesday was opened at ten o'clock by a short report of the Council by the secretary.

Miss Hilliard, chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported the books examined and correct.

The paper on "Ethics Between Training Schools," prepared by Miss Laura A. Beecroft and read by Miss Nevins, was followed by an active discussion led by Sister Amy. Sister Amy felt that a pupil dismissed for cause from one school should never be accepted into another. If it appeared wise to allow the young woman to graduate as a nurse, she might be suspended for the proper length of time, after which she could be taken back into her own school.

The majority seemed to favor kindly but painstaking consideration of

applications from young women who had voluntarily left nurses' schools and who, at a later date, desired to complete the course elsewhere.

It was also deemed advisable to show consideration to probationers who, unable to continue the course in one institution, might be considered worthy of a second opportunity by the superintendent of nurses under whom the first trial was made.

It was urged that a greater courtesy and loyalty be maintained between different schools in the same city, as well as throughout the country, and that this loyalty could be reached by the superintendents of nurses getting into a closer personal touch with each other and by a more constant application of the golden rule of doing unto others as we would wish them to do unto us.

Miss Martha M. Russell's paper on "Preparation of the Student Nurse for Obstetrics" was read by Miss Nevins. The discussion, opened by Miss Van Kirk and participated in freely, showed a variety of opinions and method as to the length of time, number of cases, and theoretical instruction given, with some dissatisfaction of the general plan and methods of teaching now in use. A motion was carried that a committee be appointed to make a careful study of this branch of the nurses' training and to report at the convention in 1910.

The appointment of a committee was also requested, to study and report on the instruction of the nurse in the nursing of nervous diseases, at the close of the paper prepared on that subject by Miss Elsie N. Lawler. The point was made in this discussion that too frequently the pupil nurse was uninstructed in the necessity of careful, individual study of the patient, which study formed the first principle for successful care of the nervously and mentally ill. In this, as also in the other special branches of nursing, the fact was emphasized that women of a high type were needed to insure successful nursing of the patient.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was opened by a most interesting paper on nursing of "Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat," by Miss Eugenia A. Ayers, emphasizing the great need of special teaching in this branch of nursing, and, like the previous papers and discussions, showed plainly shortcomings in our educational methods.

Miss Helen Scott Hay's paper on "Preparation for Institutional Work" was listened to with interest, entertainment, and approval. It brought out the fact that positions in our institutions of great importance and calling for educated, cultured women, were going unfilled for lack of the women properly prepared to undertake the work. It urged a carefully worked out system of training for institutional workers; it advised the nurse, graduate and undergraduate, to remain a student, eagerly grasping every opportunity for self-improvement, so that there might be formed a strong body of thoroughly prepared, thoroughly educated nurses ready to fill well the many positions which await them.

The last paper of the session, on the "Preparation of the Student Nurse for Private Duty," by Miss De Witt, was freely discussed by members and visiting nurses. Miss Stone presented an earnest plea for more careful training in domestic work and for better instruction in housekeeping, the lack of this knowledge being a serious handicap for the private duty nurse.

A committee was appointed to look into the financial condition of the society and decide whether any scholarship, full or partial, should be offered this year to assist a student in the Economics Course.

A resolution was made by Miss Dock and carried, to the effect that the society place itself on record in affirming the fundamental principle set down by Florence Nightingale, that the instruction, discipline, and guiding of nurses should be in the hands of women who are themselves nurses, and that the association should object to any policy which will take the authority and responsibility of all matters which pertain to nursing and to nurses out of the hands of women placed at the heads of schools and of departments of nursing, it being considered that such a policy has led, and will lead, to confusion and disorder.

A motion was carried that a committee be appointed to make a study of the methods of instruction of the pupil nurse in the nursing of children, this committee to make recommendations of methods of teaching at the next convention.

Miss Maxwell, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, requested that the thanks of the association be sent: to the Committee on Arrangements, for its successful efforts for the entertainment and comfort of the visiting superintendents; to the Reception Committee which met and took charge of the visitors upon arrival; to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and to the City and County Hospital for the courtesies they extended; to the Excursion Committee for the delightful trips through St. Paul, and to the Bureau of Information for the prompt and courteous services rendered so freely.

Miss Nutting, the president-elect, was introduced, and in a few words impressed anew those who listened with her devotion to and absorbing interest in the effort to secure true education for the nurse. She pointed out the great amount of important work waiting for the society, and urged each member to do her full share and possibly a little more than her share of this work.

Votes of thanks and of appreciation of the retiring officers were presented and the meeting adjourned, the members feeling that they were carrying away much to think of, and grateful to the nurses of St. Paul and Minneapolis for their most successful and generous entertainment.

At four o'clock the members were entertained at tea at St. Joseph's Hospital, and at eight o'clock at a reception at the City and County Hospital, at both these institutions much courtesy being shown to the guests.

The following are the officers elected for 1909–1910: president, M. Adelaide Nutting, Teachers' College, Columbia University; vice-presidents Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, 702 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Lauder Sutherland, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.; secretary, M. Helena McMillan, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Anna L. Alline, 132 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.; Councillors, Sister Amy, The Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Georgia M. Nevins, Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Minnie Ahrens, Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

CHANGES IN THE NURSE CORPS, UNITED STATES NAVY.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Leonard, Grace E., graduate of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, United States Army Nurse Corps for three years. Davis, Anna G., graduate of Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Thorne, Delyla G., graduate of Garfield Memorial Hospital, post-graduate Boston Floating Hospital. Annette, Alice M., graduate of Garfield Memorial Hosptial. Reed, Elizabeth, gradu-

ate of Philadelphia City Hospital. Late Superintendent of Sunnyrest Sanatorium, White Haven, Pa.

PROMOTIONS.—Naval Nurse, Lenah S. Higbee, to the position of Chief Nurse, April 14, 1909.

TRANSFERS.—Chief Nurses, Lenah S. Higbee, Mary C. Nelson, Ethel R. Swan, from Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1909. Betty W. Mayer, Elizabeth Leonhardt, Mary H. Humphrey, Thomasina B. Small, from Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on or about June 10, 1909. Elizabeth J. Wells, Grace E. Leonard, from Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about June 10, 1909.

ESTHER V. HASSON, R.N.,
Superintendent Nurse Corps, U. S. N.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the Mary E. Smith nurses' home of the Elliot Hospital, Manchester, on June 9. Eleven new members were reported. After the annual reports and routine business were transacted Miss Katharine DeWitt presented a most interesting and instructive paper on the "Formation of County Organizations Among the Nursing Profession." At the close of the paper a lively discussion followed, during which Miss DeWitt furnished much that was helpful. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss Streeter, Concord; vice-presidents, Miss Dutchler, Concord, Miss Heinneman, Nashua; secretary and treasurer, Miss Robertson, Manchester; corresponding secretary, Miss Hall, Concord; members to complete Executive Committee, Miss Truesdell, Portsmouth; Miss Shepard, Hanover, Miss Rose, Portsmouth; Miss Potter, Manchester.

Dublin.—IDLEHOUR. MARTHA PARSONS FUND. A small house at Dublin has been placed at the disposal of tired-out nurses for the four summer months beginning June 1, 1909. Trains leave North Union Station, Boston, for Harrisville, N. H., daily at 8.45 A.M. and 3 P.M. A stage going to Dublin meets the trains. Trains also leave Springfield, Mass., direct for Harrisville, N. H. The fund provides especially for nurses who are in need of rest and not for those simply seeking vacations. The rate for room and board is $3.50 per week. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing Miss Denison, Idlehour, Dublin, New Hampshire.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its May meeting at the New England Baptist Hospital by invitation of the president, Miss Anderson, who is superintendent of this hospital. After the routine business, the Sick Relief Association was organized with twenty-one charter members, the officers of the alumnæ being elected officers pro tem. Discussion of the proposed constitution and by-laws followed, and the committee was authorized to make the changes suggested and seek legal advice before the next meeting. The proceeds from the birthday tea party, $365.37, have been increased by fees to $450.37. It was voted that no benefits shall be paid until

the fund has reached the sum of $1000. The annual fee, $5.00, may be sent to the treasurer, Annie H. Smith, 103 Pinckney Street. At the close of the business meeting the members were invited to the veranda of the bungalow to enjoy a social hour, and the refreshments so generously provided by the hostess to whom the members felt indebted for one of the pleasantest meetings of the year.

AGNES E. AIKMAN, graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and for eight years superintendent of nurses at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, has resigned. She will go to her home in Canada until the fall for a much needed rest. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL held its graduating exercises in the Surgical Amphitheatre on May 28. A reception followed in the Vose House. There were thirty-five graduates.

THE MEDICAL MISSION HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its second annual commencement in the Medical Mission Building on the evening of May 27. There were two graduates. The program was opened by a practical demonstration by the nurses, followed by music and a short address by Dr. Fred B. Fisher on "The Value of the Work Done by the Nurse in the North End of Boston." Dr. L. B. Bates gave an address to the nurses and awarded the diplomas. Mrs. Taylor, president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, then presented each member of this class and the previous graduating class with the badge of the school. The exercises were followed by a reception and social.

Taunton.—THE MORTON HOSPITAL issues its twenty-first annual report and gives a résumé of the work it has accomplished since its foundation. The debt incurred by needed building and by the care of the poor at less than cost has been diminished by $2000 raised on Tag Day, but there is need to wipe it out completely. Four hundred and twenty-four patients have been cared for during the year. There are ten nurses with Miss Ella Sears as superintendent.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises at the Royal C. Taft Building for Out-Patients on the evening of May 26. Addresses were given by Dr. Alder Blumer and by Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins. A reception followed. There were twenty graduates.

THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION entertained the graduating class of 1909 at the Crown Hotel on May 27. The favors were the school cap, with the menu printed on the outside and the names of the graduates on the inside. The speakers were Rev. Samuel H. Webb, Mr. John E. Groff, pharmacist to the hospital; Miss Lucy C. Ayers, superintendent of nurses; Miss Emma L. Stowe, superintendent of nurses at New Haven Hospital and a former superintendent of Rhode Island Hospital, and Mrs. Carrie L. Harris who also entertained with vocal selections.

NEW YORK

New York.—THE NEW YORK COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 1 in the Academy of Medicine. There was an unusually large attendance, and much interest was displayed in the interesting report made by the committee on a Central Directory, so much that it is justifiable to think that at last one will be established in the city. The question of affiliation with

the New York State Branch of the Red Cross was brought up, and it was voted that the county association affiliate with that body. The officers for the year are: president, Jane A. Delano; vice-president, Mrs. C. V. Twiss; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jack; recording secretary, Irene Yocum, 1185 Lexington Avenue; treasurer, Jennie Greenthal. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in October.

MISS MABEL WILSON, superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, has resigned her position, and will leave the school on September 1. She will be succeeded by her present assistant, Mrs. C. E. Bath.

SUSAN E. EMMOTT has taken the position of superintendent and Emily V. Magnet that of assistant superintendent in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Training School. Miss Emmott and Miss Magnet were, until recently, in charge of the North Adams Hospital and resigned their positions in that institution to come to New York.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION has issued its annual report which gives the membership of the association as 345. Two members have died and eight have married. The club has 175 members, and the sick fund 91. All indebtedness on the club-house has been cancelled and the lease has been renewed for five years. The association has contributed $103 toward the endowment fund of the Hospital Economics Course, and $25 toward its current expenses. It has also purchased one share of JOURNAL stock. The attendance at the alumnæ meetings has been increased.

THE HUDSON DISTRICT OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY has been giving nursing service for fourteen years and has said very little about it, so that the recently issued explicit report of the last year's nursing service is specially interesting. During the year the nurse employed has had under her care several hundred persons and has made 3000 visits. The territory in which her work lies is densely crowded in a portion of its area. In many homes great poverty exists. A large number of widows with children are under her care. There are also many women who are virtually widows for the reason that their husbands are either worthless or useless. Often the men are useless by no fault of their own, but are handicapped by having no trade or capacity for sustained work in any line. The women who are bread-winners stand much in need of the care of the nurse, both for actual assistance during sickness and for service at other times. A great many of these women are underfed, and are wholly unfitted to go out and do a hard day's work. Not that they complain. Oftentimes the nurse furnishes extra nourishment for the mother of the household and in more than one instance has been obliged to employ measures to compel a mother to partake of food herself rather than hand it over to her children. The work of looking after the children in these families covers a large range, and the majority of the cases of sickness occurs among the little children. Most of them are cared for in their homes and demand close attention and judicious care. From time to time others have to be placed in hospitals where they can receive appropriate treatment for a period; or occasionally for a prolonged stay. In the summer time it is part of the nurse's duty to arrange for outings for the children, and also for the mothers with young infants. She also accompanies small parties of boys and girls to the seashore during the summer months, and these day excursions are very greatly enjoyed by the children. She also engages in work that is constructive in character. Many of the children have a poor

start in life. It is of the utmost importance to rid them, if possible, of any disabilities from which they suffer. For example, it is frequently found that adenoids and enlarged tonsils obstruct the breathing and that when these are removed there is a marked upbuilding in the general health of the young people. The same is true of defective eysight, and there are various defects and deformities which can be either cured or greatly helped by properly applied orthopædic appliances or treatments of a correctional nature. One of the functions of the nurse is to point out the importance of these things, and not only to combat the ignorance of those who do not realize the need of action, but also to overcome the inertia from which these people suffer. There are, of course, a great many cases where the nurse alone can be of use, and by virtue of her office she can render invaluable service. Sometimes it is thought that because people are poor they are necessarily lacking in refinement; rather the contrary is found to be true. Many of the women and girls find it well-nigh impossible to go for advice and treatments to the public clinics and other institutions unless the nurse is willing to accompany them and lend the support of her friendly face and hand. It is often a matter of great delicacy to secure the confidence and advise young girls in matters which closely relate to their lives and surroundings. It is the same in maternity cases. The nurse is of very great assistance to many poor women and comes very close to them at such times, and remains a close friend thereafter during convalescence and by providing suitable clothing for the new-born infants. Altogether she is regarded as one of the most useful workers in the district. She is always busy. To succeed, the nurse must be well equipped professionally, enthusiastic, and fairly dedicated to her work. There is also a colored nurse employed to care for the colored families.

THE LAURA FRANKLIN TRAINING SCHOOL graduates have formed an alumnæ, have become affiliated with the state and county societies, and have established headquarters under the name "The Laura Franklin Club." Their business calls go through the hospital and their meetings are held there also.

NEW YORK'S INADEQUATE AMBULANCE SERVICE is somewhat relieved by Bellevue's 60-miles-an-hour, perfectly equipped automobile ambulance, fitted with all sorts of emergency devices, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

THE RED CROSS DAY CAMP upon the roof of Vanderbilt Clinic has a plan to establish classes for the benefit of children in attendance, which has been approved by the Board of Education. This school, when established, will give the children of the West Side needing out-door treatment the same benefits and privileges enjoyed for some time by children on the East Side on the decks of the *Southfield*, at the Ninety-first Street dock. Indeed many of the West Side children have been attendants of that school during the winter and derived great benefit therefrom. Patients taking the open-air treatment on the *Southfield* are to have an opportunity to dig and delve; vegetable plots for the grown-ups, and flower beds for the children are being arranged at Bellevue.

THE NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE has, as set forth in its prospectus, for its object the establishment in the city of a reception and observation hospital having a capacity for about fifty patients, and a sanitarium in the country where the line of treatment indicated may be carried out. It is the hope of the trustees to have the sanitarium run on a co-operative plan. An important department will be that of the out-patient, where it is hoped to do much for the patient suffering with disorders of the mind, dependent now upon the clinic of the

general hospital. It is planned to have in addition to the attending physicians in the out-patient department and the residence staff, physicians who will come as resident students. It is thought by the governing board that the new institution will tend to develop a new type of specialized worker, "the trainer." The Board considers that the greater number of patients afflicted with nervous disease do not need a trained nurse, but some one who has had some practical training in dietetics and understands the underlying principles of nutrition, one who can give a tonic bath, teach proper breathing, one who can knead and rub, divert and distract, one who can teach point of view,—and the Board believes that the needs of children and adults, deficient and lacking in self-control, of those struggling to retain or regain a mental equanimity will be met by the trainers of the institution.

JUNIOR SEA BREEZE, now in its fourth year, has opened with additional accommodations for babies and a larger corps of visiting nurses, who will instruct mothers in the classes held daily at the camp. Excursions to Sea Breeze proper have begun and many a mother and babe toned up at Junior Sea Breeze are cured here.

STONY WOLD SANATORIUM issues its eighth annual report in a small booklet interestingly written and well illustrated. The sanatorium is situated in the Adirondacks on Lake Kushaqua and cares for women, girls, and little boys who are in the early stages of tuberculosis. The medical report is most encouraging; only one death occurred and most of the patients left the sanatorium in an improved condition. "Almost all of the ex-patients who were apparently cured on discharge have done well since leaving the sanatorium, and very many of them are earning their living or taking care of their own homes. The arrested cases do not, of course, show as good post-discharge results; nevertheless many of them are at work and some have gone on improving and are apparently well." . . . "The fifth year of Stony Wold Sanatorium has been one of great anxiety. First came the panic and then forest fires. The stringency of the money market made the first six months of the year a time never to be forgotten. Like all other charitable institutions, Stony Wold had great difficulty in securing funds to care for the large number of patients who applied for admission through the winter and at one time it was feared it would be necessary to close the dormitory in order to reduce the expenses, but this would have deprived forty-eight women of the chance of regaining their health. When this plan became known, the patients decided to do all in their power towards reducing expenses. A number of servants were dismissed and this work was divided among those patients recommended by the physician in charge as being in suitable condition to assume such duties. Economy was diligently practiced in each department, but this was not done without much sacrifice, as it meant hard work and longer hours. The doctors, nurses, servants, and patients seemed to have but one object in their minds, namely, that the institution must be kept open and in operation. Perhaps one of the most gratifying results of Stony Wold's five years of work was the receipt of a medal from the Committee on Awards of the International Congress. This medal was given for business management, and the method of raising money through auxiliaries. The medical superintendent also received a gold medal for a leaflet for distribution among school teachers. After seeing the vast number of elaborate exhibits from all over the world, Stony Wold was much gratified at the above recognition."

Blackwell's Island.—THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its commencement exercises on the afternoon of May 29. The opening of the new home for nurses on May 17 was an event which marks an epoch in the history of the school. The building, a massive gray stone structure, is located on the north end of the Island, with spacious and beautifully laid out grounds and a splendid view of the East River. The first floor is entirely given over to reception hall, dining-room, library, lecture rooms, and offices. All bedrooms are single, and as there are three bedroom floors each class will have its own floor and lounging room. The Hon. Robert W. Hebberd, commissioner of public charities, presided at the exercises. Addresses were made by the following: Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, president Board of Managers of the school; Hon. William Rhinelander Stewart, president State Board of Charities; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, dean New York Homœopathic Medical College; Dr. St. Clair McKelway, vice-chancellor Board of Regents.

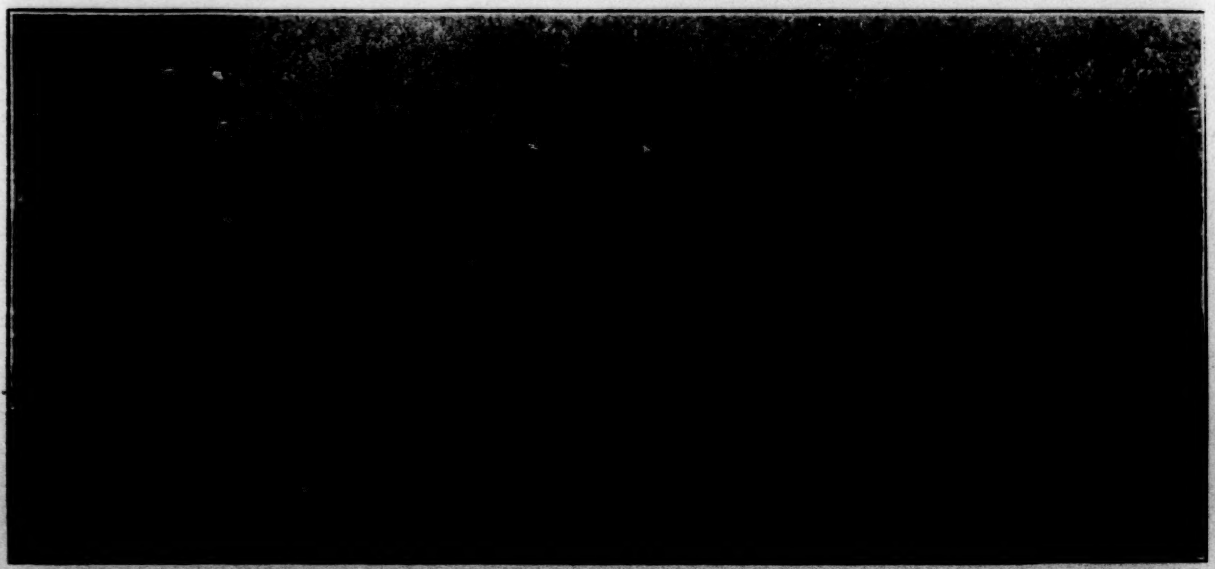
Brooklyn.—THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises on the afternoon of June 2 on the broad veranda of the training school building. The address was given by Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, on the subject "The Nurse in the Field of Social Service." The Hypocratic Oath was administered by Henry F. Noyes, president of the Board of Trustees, and the badges were presented by the superintendent of nurses, Mrs. Margaret L. Rogers, R.N. There were twelve graduates. One is a Japanese young woman who has made a good record in the school and who hopes to take graduate work in district, school, and social work before returning to Japan to take charge of a training school for Japanese women.

THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its tenth annual commencement on May 26 in the chapel adjoining the hospital. Thomas W. Hynes, deputy commissioner of public charities, presided. Addresses were made by Dr. J. M. VanCott, Rev. J. L. Woods, Controller Herman A. Metz, and Rev. Walter DeF. Johnson. The honor medal given by Miss M. O'Neill, a former superintendent, was won by Miss Philomene M. Crusoe. A reception and collation followed at the nurses' home. There were seventeen graduates.

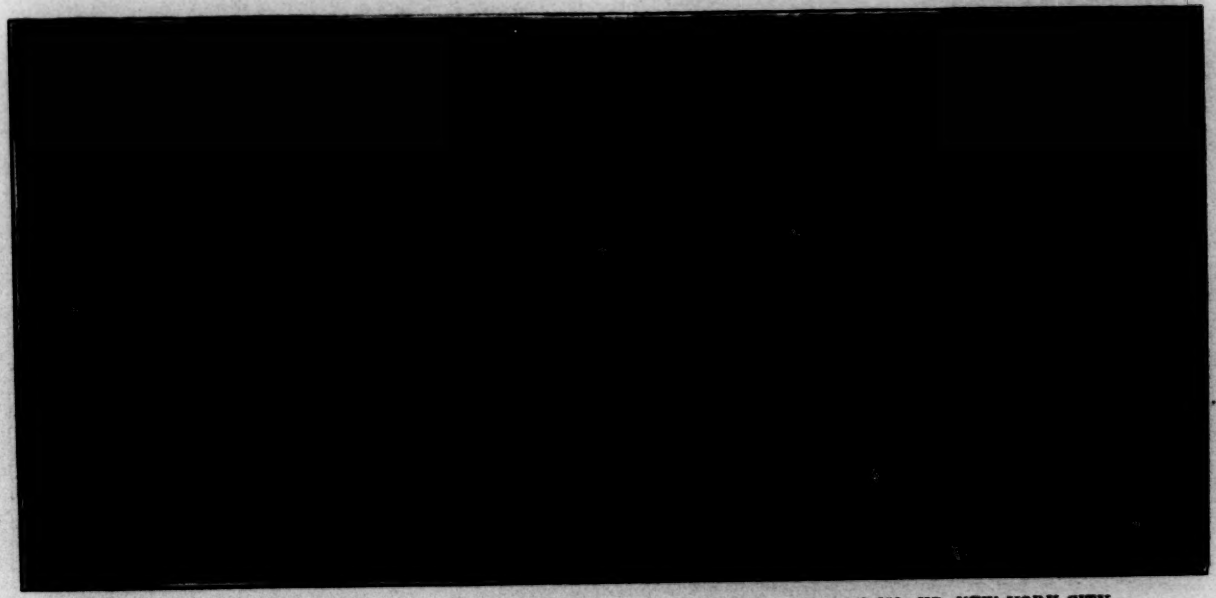
Yonkers.—ST. JOHN'S RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held its twelfth commencement exercises in the Cochran Training School Lodge on June 10. Dr. David John delivered the address. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance. There were nine graduates.

Albany.—THE ALBANY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises on the afternoon of May 31 on the grounds at the east of the nurses' home. Rev. J. Addison Jones gave the address on "Ministrant Life." Two prizes for proficiency in clinical work were given by Drs. Edgar A. and James N. VanderVeer. These were won by Miss Birch of the senior class and Mrs. Fitzgerald of the intermediate class. A class tree was planted by the seniors. A reception followed at the nurses' home. There were twenty-two graduates.

Troy.—THE HUDSON VALLEY ASSOCIATION FOR TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRESS met at the Samaritan Hospital on May 8. Miss Arnold provided the program and presided. The discussions following the topics were interesting and instructive, these being the subjects taken up: How shall a superintendent



METROPOLITAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.



RECEPTION HALL, METROPOLITAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

dismiss an undesirable probationer? Should probationers, when accepted, sign a contract? Should nurses, if ill when in training, be required to make up the time lost? Should a nurse leaving a school when in training be allowed any time in another school she may wish to enter or where they may be willing to receive her? Practical demonstrations of bed-making were given by Miss Arnold and Miss Schultze, superintendents of the Samaritan and Saratoga Hospitals. Miss Arnold also explained the apparatus and method of giving hypodermoclysis. Miss Shultze spoke of the value of continuous enteroclysis and explained the method of giving it. Short talks followed on room and bedding disinfection and on various nursing measures employed to induce urination. Miss Alline spoke of the new rule requiring candidates entering schools after September 1, 1909, to file their high school certificates with their application blanks. The meeting adjourned to meet July 10 at the Saratoga Hospital, Saratoga Springs. Delicious refreshments were served after which those present were taken through the hospital. The attendance was good, nearly all the hospitals in the section being represented.

Saratoga.—The Saratoga Hospital Nurses' Alumnæ Association held a meeting at the hospital on May 3. Miss Schultze, superintendent of the training school, read an interesting article on "Social Service Work." A social hour followed which was participated in by this year's graduating class.

Schenectady.—The Ellis Hospital Association issues its second annual report showing that 1003 patients were treated during the year. The number of beds has been increased to 103. There are thirty-two nurses in training and the course of study meets the requirements of the State Educational Department. Esther T. Jackson is superintendent of nurses.

Rome.—The Rome Hospital Training School held its graduating exercises on the evening of May 25 in Seegar's Academy. There were four graduates. Miss Newman, superintendent of nurses, read a report in which she stated that affiliation with the Hospital of the Good Shepherd in Syracuse had been arranged which would give the nurses training in the care of children, and that the seniors have been prepared for the examination for state registration. The school consists at present of eleven nurses. The members of the present class have done such good work in visiting nursing that one has been appointed to a permanent position by the health officer. Dr. Angenette Parry, of New York, delivered the address on the subject "Advantages of Registration for Nurses." The Florence Nightingale pledge was administered by Dr. A. A. Gillette. The pins were presented by Mrs. Charles E. Wardwell. The exercises were followed by dancing and refreshments.

Syracuse.—The Hospital of the Good Shepherd Alumnæ Association, at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, elected the following officers: president, Irene M. Johnson; vice-presidents, Arvilla E. Everingham, Edyth M. McClure; secretary, Mrs. C. T. Brockway; treasurer, Mrs. William G. Hinsdale; historian, Edith W. Seymour. Mrs. Harvey D. Burrill represented the association at the Associated Alumnæ meeting, and Ida M. Marker, superintendent of nurses at the hospital, attended the Superintendents' convention.

Rochester.—The Homœopathic Hospital held its graduating exercises on the evening of June 3 at East High School. The address was made by Rev. James B. Thomas. Thirteen nurses graduated.

NEW JERSEY

Orange.—THE ORANGE TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting on May 19 at the home of Miss Coomber. At the close of the business hour a practical and interesting talk was given by Miss Louise Marsh, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, on "Present Methods of Nursing Typhoid Fever" in that institution. The meeting was largely attended and all expressed pleasure and appreciation.

AT THE NURSES' SETTLEMENT, on the evening of May 21 in spite of a bad storm, over fifty persons gathered to listen to Dr. Alexander Lampert, of New York, who gave a talk to the graduating class on "Inoculation of Typhoid." He first gave statistics showing the grave menace that typhoid fever is to every army in active service, and how greatly the disease has been controlled through the use of inoculation. Experiments made in the British Army were quoted as showing particularly satisfactory results. In other armies inoculation has been extensively used with most favorable results. The technic of typhoid inoculation is very simple and no bad effects, after twenty-four hours of headache with slight rise of temperature, may be expected. The soldiers are generally given forty-eight hours off duty for sick leave for the process, and the subject may be considered immune for about three years. So far this treatment has been confined quite exclusively to army use, but Dr. Lambert predicted that before long its value would be discovered as a valuable safeguard to physicians, nurses, and all others who come in close personal contact with typhoid patients during an epidemic of this dread disease.

On the same evening certificates were awarded to Cora May Peters, graduate of the Detroit General Hospital, and to Mary McElroy graduate of the Kingston General Hospital, who have just completed a three months' course in visiting nursing at the Settlement. Miss McElroy has accepted a position as visiting nurse in a settlement which has been recently established in Paterson. After the lecture there was an informal reception with light refreshments.

West Orange.—THE ORANGE BRANCH GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS FOR NURSES held its annual meeting June 11 at St. Mark's Church. At 10.45 new members were admitted; at 11 A.M. Holy Communion was celebrated by the chaplain, the Rev. F. Reazor. A business meeting followed at which about sixty members were present. All officers were re-elected: chaplain, Rev. Dr. Reazon; secretary, Mrs. W. R. Howe; assistant secretary, Miss M. M. Clark; treasurer, Mrs. d'A. Stephen; active delegate to the annual council, Miss H. M. Farnsworth; alternate, Elizabeth Pierson; associate delegate, Mrs. F. McGuire; alternate, Emma Condit. The annual report of the Sick Relief Association was presented by the secretary, M. Pierson, the annual meeting of the same having been held the day before. Only six benefits had been called for during the year, and the fund was in a most flourishing condition, great success having attended the efforts of those who had formed "circles" and worked hard to increase the capital account; about $1250 having been raised by the various methods which had been resorted to. The fund now stands at about $9600, besides the current account from dues, fees, and collections. It had been aimed to complete the sum of $10,000. A luncheon was served by guild members and the ladies of the parish, and a most delightful social hour was combined, and brought to a close a reunion which could not have been equalled for its harmony and true fellowship.

MARTHA CLARK is spending the summer abroad. Grace Marr will visit friends in England during July. Miss E. Nicholls has left for Scotland to visit friends and relatives. Mrs. d'A. Stephen expects to be in England to attend the International Council of Nurses.

Paterson.—THE PATERSON GENERAL HOSPITAL held its annual graduation in St. Paul's Parish House on May 25. The old graduates of the school, dressed in white uniforms, headed the procession, followed by the pupils, the graduates coming last. The address of the evening was given by Rev. Canfield Jones. Mr. Hobart Tuttle also made a short address in presenting the diplomas. The presence of Mr. Peter Quackenbush was greeted with applause. He has recently given money for a new nurses' home, in memory of his wife. Surgical prizes were awarded Miss Wylie and Miss Marten. The evening closed with a reception and dance. There were eleven graduates.

THE PATERSON GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION entertained the graduating class at a banquet on the evening of May 26. The annual meeting of the association was held on June 1, in the class room, about twenty-five being present. The following were elected officers: president, Florence Demarest; vice-presidents, Jean MacDonald, Mrs. Mary E. O'Neill; secretary, Susan Smith, Crooks Avenue; treasurer, Mary Lendrum; executive committee, Misses Welch, Ellis, Lendrum. A vote of thanks was given the retiring president, Miss Carmichael. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in October.

Bernardsville.—THE ASSOCIATION OF VISITING NURSES OF NEW JERSEY held its regular quarterly meeting on June 11 in the very attractive and cozy visiting nurses' home of the town. After the house had been viewed and admired, a business meeting was held during which a very able paper was read by the nurse in charge of the Newark Tuberculosis Day Camp, Eleanor M. Aschenbach, on "Public Health Legislation in the State." Afterwards, through the courtesy of members of the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association, a delightful drive of eighteen miles was enjoyed.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE BILL for state registration which was passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Stuart on May 1, reads as follows:

AN ACT to provide for state registration of nurses, to establish a state board of examiners in connection therewith, and to provide penalties for the violation of certain provisions regarding such registration.

Whereas the safety of the public is endangered by insufficiently trained and incompetent nurses in the absence of a law for the registration of those possessing the proper qualifications now therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That within sixty days after the passage of this Act the governor shall appoint a State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses composed of five members, three of said members shall be physicians, two of whom shall be connected in an official capacity with public hospitals where nurses' training schools are maintained, and all of whom shall have practiced their profession in the state of Pennsylvania for at least five years immediately preceding the time of their appointment and the remaining two members

shall be nurses graduated from training schools connected with hospitals where practical and theoretical instruction is given in general surgical and medical nursing and who shall have been engaged in nursing for at least five years since graduation.

SEC. 2. The governor shall appoint the original members of said Board, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any member the governor shall likewise appoint persons with the above specified qualifications to fill the vacancy for a term of five years and until a successor is chosen. The unexpired term of any member caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the governor in the same manner as an original appointment. The governor may remove any member for neglect of duty, incompetence, or dishonorable or unprofessional conduct.

SEC. 3. The said Board, as soon as appointed and annually thereafter on a date to be fixed by the by-laws, shall meet for organization and shall also hold other meetings by call of the secretary upon written request of two members or under such other circumstances as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Three members shall always constitute a quorum. At such organization meeting the Board shall elect from its members a president and a secretary; the secretary shall act as treasurer.

The said officers shall be elected for a term of one year and until their successors are duly chosen, and all vacancies arising in said offices shall be filled by the Board in like manner for the unexpired term. The Board shall adopt a seal and shall establish by-laws and regulations for its own government and for the execution of the provisions of this Act. The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Board and also a register of all nurses registered under this Act, which register shall at all reasonable times be open for public inspection.

SEC. 4. The secretary immediately upon the registration of every nurse shall file in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth under the seal of the said Board of Examiners an exact counterpart of the certificate issued to the holder thereof, and said counterparts shall be filed and indexed in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth and kept by him for public inspection and information. If the secretary of the Board neglect to file said counterpart as aforesaid for more than twenty days from the date of issue of the corresponding certificate, unless prevented therefrom by sickness or other unavoidable inability, the said secretary shall be held guilty of a breach of duty and shall forfeit his or her membership and his or her offices in the said Board of Examiners.

SEC. 5. The secretary of the Board shall receive a salary not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100.00) a year. All members of the Board shall receive five dollars ($5.00) a day for each day actually engaged in the transaction of official business, together with all actual expenses incurred as aforesaid. All expenditures of the said Board shall be paid from the fees received thereby under the provisions of this Act and said expenditures shall in no case be paid from the state treasury. The treasurer of the Board shall give bond in such sum as may be fixed by the by-laws, which bond shall be subject to the approval of the state treasurer. The said treasurer shall pay the necessary and current expenses of the Board and may retain in the treasury a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to defray the ordinary expenditures, but all moneys exceeding the said

sum of one thousand dollars shall be paid by the treasurer of the Board to the state treasury. The said Board shall have no power to fix prices or in any way control the compensation received by the registered nurse.

SEC. 6. As soon as appointed in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine and subsequently at least once every year at a time and place to be prescribed by said by-laws, the said Board shall meet for the purpose of examining applicants for registration under the provisions of this Act. Notice of such meetings shall be given in the public press and in one or more nursing journals at least one month prior to each meeting in a manner to be prescribed by said by-laws. At said meetings the Board shall examine all applicants for registration to determine their qualifications for the efficient nursing of the sick, said examination to be conducted in accordance with provisions of this Act and with the by-laws and regulations of the Board. Any applicant who shall pass said examination to the satisfaction of the Board shall receive therefrom a certificate of registration signed by the president and secretary of the Board or by at least three members thereof.

SEC. 7. No application for registration shall be considered unless accompanied by a fee of five dollars. Every applicant to be eligible for examination must furnish evidence satisfactory to the Board that he or she is twenty-one years of age or over, is of good moral character, and has graduated from a training school for nurses which gives at least a two years' course of instruction, or has received instruction in different training schools or hospitals for periods of time amounting to at least a two years' course as aforesaid and then graduated, and that such applicant during said period of at least two years has received practical and theoretical training in surgical and medical nursing.

SEC. 8. Any person with the above qualifications regarding age and character applying for registration before June one, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, who shall show to the satisfaction of the Board that he or she has graduated from a reputable hospital or sanitarium or training school where a systematic course of practical instruction in nursing has been given, or that he or she was at the passage of this Act a student in such an institution and afterwards graduated therefrom, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of the fee of five dollars.

SEC. 9. Every nurse who shall receive a certificate of registration under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to be styled and known as a "Registered Nurse" and it shall be unlawful for any other person to use said title or any equivalent thereof. But this Act shall not be construed so as to affect in any way the right of any person to nurse gratuitously or for hire, the purpose of this legislation being to secure registration to those nurses only who are properly qualified therefor.

Nor shall anything herein contained be considered as conferring any authority to practice medicine or to undertake the treatment and cure of disease in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. After one year from the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person without said certificate of registration to profess to be a registered nurse or assume said title or to use the abbreviation "R.N." or any other letters or figures indicative of his or her being a "Registered Nurse." Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section or who shall wilfully make false representations to the said Board in applying for registra-

tion as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense and shall be disqualified for applying for registration for the period of five years from the commission of the offense. The said Board may institute and assist in any prosecutions under the provisions of this Act and may use the funds in the treasury of the Board in connection with such proceedings.

SEC. 11. The said Board may revoke any certificate of registration for sufficient cause in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the Board, and the secretary shall cause the name of the holder of such certificate to be stricken from the roll of registered nurses in his or her own possession and in that of the secretary of the Commonwealth.

But such revocation shall only be by unanimous vote of the members of the Board after a full and fair hearing before the Board upon the question of revocation and after thirty days' notice of the time and place of said hearing and a copy of the charges preferred have been given to the holder of the certificate.

Philadelphia.—THE JEWISH MATERNITY HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting elected the following officers: president, Betty Chodowski; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Rabonewitch, H. Wolfson; secretary, Mrs. Frederick Simon; assistant secretary, Henrietta McClellan; treasurer, Mrs. S. Belle Cohn. The association entertained this year's graduating class at a reception on May 18. At the commencement exercises, held on May 20 at the hospital, the alumnæ gold medal was awarded to Esther Safro, of New York, for highest average in examinations. The Loncheim prize was awarded to Rose Leof for best practical work, Esther Goldsmith receiving honorable mention. All the members of the class have become members of the alumnæ association.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION, INC., held its annual meeting June 1. The following officers were elected: President, Louzetta E. Cornish; first vice-president, Adah M. Turner; second vice-president, Ellen Robinson; secretary, Helen B. Adams, 2027 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Fannie C. Livingstone.

THE HOWARD HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the hospital on May 19. Members of the graduating class were elected to membership. Officers for the ensuing year were elected: president, Hettie MacNab; vice-president, Ellen Mitchell; treasurer, Viola Woodward; secretary, Mrs. L. K. Roller, 936 South Fiftieth Street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 12. There were five graduates. Mabel Chermcide attained the highest average.

FLORENCE M. BIDDLE has resigned as chief nurse of the operating room to take a six months' course of graduate work at Bellevue. She is succeeded by Ellen Mitchell.

MRS. L. W. QUINTARD, who has for some years been the superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Society, is giving up her work and is retiring from active service. Her successor is Margaret Lehmann, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital Training School, who resigned her position as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital Training School, Indianapolis, to accept this call.

Uniontown.—THE UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL held its first graduation exercises at the First Presbyterian Church on May 28. The address and report of the hospital and training school were given by Dr. Eastman as president of the

hospital staff. An address was also given by Dr. Neff, of Masontown. There were eight graduates. The Hippocratic Oath was administered by the Rev. Mr. Spence. After the exercises there were a reception and dance at the Standard Club. The previous evening, Miss Wilson, the superintendent, entertained the graduates at dinner.

Wilkinsburg.—COLUMBIA HOSPITAL held its graduating exercises on June 14 at the Second United Presbyterian Church. The address was made by Dr. J. E. Rigg. There were ten graduates, seven women and three men.

Harrisburg.—THE HARRISBURG HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its fourth annual commencement exercises in Memorial Hall of the hospital on the evening of May 27. Rev. Marcus A. Brownson, D.D., of Philadelphia, delivered the address. Miss Clara M. Swank, superintendent of the training school, gave a very encouraging report of the progress of the school. The diplomas and school pins were presented by Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. The exercises were followed by a reception. There were six graduates.

THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE HARRISBURG HOSPITAL held its first annual meeting on May 28. The following officers were elected for the year: president, Almeda Morrison, Carlisle; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary Haines, Anna Main; secretary, M. May Stoner; treasurer, Sara Butler. The chairmen of committees are: Arrangements, Mrs. J. Harry Steele; Press and Publication, Jessie McClure; Sick and Benefits, E. Viola Culbertson; Registry, Marguerite Eshelman; Visiting, Lilian Seibert; Auditing, M. May Stoner. Six nurses who graduated the night before were elected members of the alumnæ association. Following the meeting the association gave the new members a reception and dance in the nurses' reception room of the hospital.

Wilkes-Barre.—THE CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION gave a banquet at Memorial Temple on May 26 to all graduates and superintendents of the school in commemoration of its twentieth anniversary. Over one hundred nurses from the different classes were present and all had a delightful time.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION at its May meeting voted to instruct its delegate to the Associated Alumnæ that the association does not approve of nursing organizations, as organizations, taking any action on the question of woman suffrage. At a special meeting held May 19, a lecture was given by Mrs. Mary Gale Davis on "Psycho-physical Culture Rhythm, and Deep Breathing." A committee of the District of Columbia Red Cross Branch has proposed to the association that the list of Red Cross nurses be kept at the Central Registry, and in times of emergency or calamity the registrar shall collect the party to be sent into the field of work. For such service they offer to pay a certain fixed sum not yet decided upon. The association has referred the matter to the Registry Committee for action. The general feeling among nurses is that this work should be done gratis. The matter of organizing a club under the auspices of the association has been abandoned for the present. A lengthy discussion at the May meeting brought out the fact that the association was organized for the "improvement of the educational standard of nursing," etc., and that the club was purely a social affair. A goodly number of nurses are manifesting a deep interest in the club question, and it is expected that in the

fall a committee will be named who will work earnestly to form a stock company to erect a building suitable for nurses, including club rooms and registry offices.

THE SUM OF TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS was raised by a few individual nurses toward the support at Starward Sanitarium of a graduate of Sibley Training School for Deaconesses who is a victim of tuberculosis.

THE EPISCOPAL EYE, EAR, AND THROAT HOSPITAL proposes enlarging its building, either by adding another story or a new wing. A committee has been appointed to have plans drafted and to secure ways and means to meet the cost. The work of this institution has almost doubled during the past year.

MARY ROSSER, R.N., graduate of Garfield Memorial Hospital, has again taken the position of matron at the Children's Country Home. Miss Kell, R.N., graduate of Garfield Memorial Hospital, will be her assistant.

THE RED CROSS DAY CAMP was opened for the season April 1, with nineteen patients present. The camp is located on the grounds of the new Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital. It is being supported by the proceeds from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Stamps. Accommodations have been arranged for white and colored patients. It has a capacity for about thirty people. This year it was found necessary to put in plumbing; an examination room and kitchen have been arranged for. Two physicians give volunteer service, alternating the days on which they visit the camp. At present more colored patients are attending than white. The camp idea is still so new, the patients do not entirely understand the scheme, and are still a little distrustful. Plans are under consideration for a night camp to accommodate patients who must work during the day. It is felt that this is especially needed in Washington because of the excessively hot nights. Plans are also being considered for a camp for the children of tubercular parents. The new Children's Clinic, which has just been organized in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, is bringing to light a great many cases of children who either have the disease in an incipient form or have a tendency toward it, and who are living in an especially bad home environment. The object of the camp will be not only to take children having the disease but also to reach those belonging to tuberculous families who are in a run-down and weakened condition.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on May 21 and elected the following officers: president, M. G. O'Bryan; vice-presidents, K. C. deLohg, Mrs. R. H. Falles; recording secretary, Alice E. Henderson; corresponding secretary, E. J. Taylor; treasurer, Miss Kirkland; Board of Directors, Georgina C. Ross, H. Wilmer, Mrs. W. S. Thayer, G. Miller, M. E. Lent; committee on membership, M. Adelaide Nutting, Georgina C. Ross, Mary C. Bean; finance, H. Wilmer.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES graduated a class of thirty-seven on May 20. Miss Ross, superintendent of nurses, read her report of the school, and Dr. Lewellys Barker made the commencement address. Dr. Hurd, superintendent of the hospital, delivered the diplomas. Helen T. Holliday was awarded the scholarship to pursue graduate work at Johns Hopkins or at Teachers' College. On the following day, according to custom, the alumnæ of the training school gave a luncheon to the new graduates.

STELLA SAMPSON, for some time assistant superintendent of nurses at Johns Hopkins, her own school, has been made assistant to Miss Noyes in St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Nancy Ellicott (Johns Hopkins), who was at one time in charge of the Church Home and Infirmary, has been appointed superintendent of nurses for the hospital soon to be opened in New York City in connection with the Rockefeller Institute.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND NURSES' ALUMNÆ held its quarterly meeting on June 7 at the hospital and entertained the graduates.

ANNIE E. CHAPMAN, class of 1905, passed second in civil service examinations for service in Panama. Martha Hamlin, class of 1908, passed successfully an examination for service in the navy nurse corps.

THE UNION PROTESTANT INFIRMARY TRAINING SCHOOL held its commencement on May 18 with an address by Dr. Thomas Futcher. There were ten graduates. Eleanor Bowman and Elizabeth Hanway were awarded scholarships, also Misses Caughy and Cronmiller in the intermediate, and Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Stoddert in the junior class.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its annual exercises on May 25, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Rev. John Keating and Dr. William Spratling addressed the class. There were eight graduates.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on May 26 with a full attendance. The officers elected were: president, Martha A. Hartman; vice-president, Sadie A. Roe; secretary, Johanna W. Tuve; treasurer, Emma Kinhart.

THE CHURCH HOME AND INFIRMARY graduated a class of twelve on May 22. Miss Sharp, the superintendent of nurses, gave the annual report of the school. Rev. Arthur C. Powell made the address. There were twelve graduates.

THE HEBREW HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises on May 19. Addresses were made by Dr. Hirsh and Dr. Hemmeter, and five graduates received diplomas.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated its senior class on June 3. Senator J. S. Biddeson gave the diplomas to the nurses, Sister Superior Mary Georgiana the school pins. Dr. Frank Kirby delivered an address to the graduates and music followed. The class comprised eight members.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH has appointed two nurses to have the inspection and oversight of all fumigation of buildings done by the Board. An office is opened for them in the City Hall Annex (its regular quarters), and the appointees are Ellen La Motte (Johns Hopkins) and Grace Brumbaugh (Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia), both of whom have been for several years past on the staff of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.

Towson.—THE SHEPPERD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises on May 25. The address was given by Dr. John B. Chapin, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia. Dr. Chapin is said to be the oldest living physician in point of actual service in the treatment of the insane, having celebrated his half century mark a year ago. There were six graduates, four women and two men.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS has appointed, to fill the two vacancies which occur this year in the State Board of Nurse Examiners, Elizabeth Price (Maryland General Hospital), who is one of the Baltimore school nurses, and Mary E. Lent (Johns Hopkins), for several years the head nurse of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.

VIRGINIA

Richmond.—THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES began its commencement exercises on Sunday, May 23, when the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Robert W. Forsyth at historic St. Paul's. A public demonstration of practical work by the graduating class attracted a large audience on Wednesday evening. The closing exercises were held on Friday evening, May 28, in the amphitheatre of the Medical College of Virginia. The address was given by Professor J. A. C. Chandler of the Department of English at Richmond College. There were nineteen graduates. After the exercises an informal reception was held in the dental hall. The following day a dinner was given at the Jefferson Hotel by the president of the hospital to which the entire alumnæ of the school was invited.

Norfolk.—THE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held its annual meeting at St. Christopher's Hospital May 11. Many matters of interest to the members were discussed and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place: president, Mrs. J. M. Thompson; vice-presidents, Minnie Parker, J. McGoldrick, Claudia Copeland; secretary, Evelyn Smith; treasurer, Mary A. Young; legal advisor, Judge T. H. Willcox; medical advisor, Dr. R. L. Payne; chairman registry committee, L. McGoldrick; chairman credential committee, St. J. Eakins. There were sixteen members present.

Petersburg.—THE PETERSBURG HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its eleventh annual commencement on May 18 at the Duncan Brown Memorial School. Dr. J. R. Beckwith administered the Hippocratic Oath and delivered the diplomas with a short and appropriate address. Professor A. K. Davis also made an address. There were four graduates. After the exercises a reception was given the graduates by the alumnæ in the rotunda of the Dunlop Memorial of the hospital.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston.—THE CHARLESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its commencement exercises on June 2. There were six graduates.

Fairmont.—THE CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises on May 20. There were eight graduates. Mr. W. J. Eddy delivered the address.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh.—THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF TRAINED NURSES held its sixth annual meeting on June 22, 23, and 24.

KENTUCKY

Louisville.—THE LOUISVILLE CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its annual commencement on June 3 in the auditorium of the Woman's Club, Dr. O. C. Dilly, superintendent of the hospital, presiding.

The exercises were simple and impressive. Dr. W. F. Boggess delivered a very fitting address, followed by Dr. E. L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian Church. Hon. Jas. F. Ghinstead, mayor of the city, presented the diplomas and Miss Nora Johnson, superintendent of the training school, gave the badge of the training school to each of the graduates, after which she read the class records,

making special mention of all pupils making an average of over ninety. Special honor medals had been offered to those making the highest general average in each class. These were won by Lela Francis Baggerly of the senior class and Roxana Mace of the junior class. The members of the training school alumnæ served as ushers, wearing white uniforms and the alumnæ badge. Music was furnished by the First Regiment Band.

THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for the class of 1909 on June 3, in the First Methodist Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Severinghaus, Dr. Coon, and Dr. Chenowith. There were eleven graduates. After the exercises a banquet given by the alumnæ was enjoyed.

THE NURSES' CENTRAL DIRECTORY governed by the Jefferson County Graduate Nurses' Club is rapidly increasing in numbers and in financial solidity. At the June meeting, the club voted to supply clinical charts to the private nurses.

OHIO

Cleveland.—THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION is issuing a Quarterly, the second number of which has appeared. It is intended primarily as a means of keeping contributors to the Visiting Nurse Association in closer touch with the work of the nurses. An article on "An Experiment in Organization" describes the centralization and co-operation of all the charitable nursing work in Cleveland and its consequent efficiency.

FLORENCE I. ASHTON, class of 1906, Lakeside School for Nurses, succeeds Miss Hamer as head nurse of the gynæcological operating room Lakeside Hospital. Emma A. Hawley, class of 1907, sailed in April for Kuling, China, where she will do missionary work.

Dayton.—THE GRADUATING NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF DAYTON AND VICINITY held its monthly meeting at the Memorial Home May 19. Six members were present. Dr. Gertrude Felker read a paper on Milk Inspection and its Results. Four new members were admitted into the association. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Agnes Byrne; vice-presidents, Mary W. Christy, Helen N. Bridge; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline Swartzel; corresponding secretary, Katharine P. Irwin; treasurer, Crete M. Zorn; counsellors, Gertrude Garrison, Lillian D. Githens. A social hour followed.

Toledo.—MISS E. M. HAMER has been appointed head nurse of the operating room at the Toledo General Hospital. She is a graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, and has been serving as head nurse of the gynæcological operating room at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.

MICHIGAN

THE BILL for state registration which passed the house on April 8, the senate, May 19, and was signed by Governor Warner on June 1, reads as follows:

A BILL to provide for the examination, regulation, licensing, and registration of nurses and for the punishment of offenders against this Act.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint by and with the advice of the senate, four residents, either male or female, three of whom shall be graduated nurses, and one who shall be a registered physician of this state, who shall with the secretary of the state Board of Health constitute a Board of Registra-

tion of Nurses. Such appointees shall be chosen from the actual residents of this state and, except the registered physician, from nurses who have graduated from reputable training schools giving at least a two years' course of training, served in hospitals of good standing, and who have had five years' experience in nursing. In the event that the appointment of a successor is not made upon the expiration of the term of any member, such member of said Board shall hold office until a successor is duly appointed. The governor shall fill vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise and may remove any member for the continued neglect of duties required by this Act. Vacancies in said Board shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the establishment of the original Board, and persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold office during the unexpired portion of the term for which their predecessors were appointed. The four persons so appointed shall be appointed in two classes as follows: two shall be appointed to hold office for three years and two shall be appointed to hold office for six years, beginning with the first day of August, nineteen hundred nine, and until their successors are appointed, and thereafter the governor shall appoint on or before the first day of August of each third year persons qualified as aforesaid in each class to hold office for six years from the first day of August next ensuing. Within the meaning of this Act, a state registered nurse is defined as one who, for hire or reward, nurses, attends, and ministers to the sick or afflicted under the supervision and direction of a legally registered practitioner, and who has qualified for such calling or profession, except as hereinafter provided in section three, article four of this Act, through a regular course of instruction and practice in a recognized training school for nurses connected with a hospital, sanitarium, or state institution for the consumptive, insane, or feeble-minded and compliance with the further provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. The members of said Board shall meet on the first Wednesday of November, nineteen hundred nine, at Lansing, and shall elect a president, vice-president, and secretary from their own number, each of whom shall hold his or her respective office for two years. This Board shall adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act to govern its proceedings, and shall adopt a seal of which the secretary shall have the care and custody. The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Board, including a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this Act which shall be open at all reasonable times to public scrutiny. No less than three members shall constitute a quorum of said Board for the transaction of business. Said Board shall hold one regular meeting in each year, and such additional meetings at such times and places as it may determine. Notices of such meetings shall be published in two newspapers of general circulation in the state and in one nursing journal at least thirty days previous to such meeting. The secretary shall give to the state treasurer a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the governor, for the faithful discharge of his or her duties.

SEC. 3. On and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred nine, all men and women engaged in the practice of professional nursing and all who may wish to begin the same in the state, except as hereinafter provided, shall make application to said Board to be registered and to be furnished a certificate of such registration. This registration and certificate shall be granted

to such applicants as shall give satisfactory proofs of being twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and of having received the equivalent of a grammar school education. Each applicant shall comply with at least one of the following conditions:

Without examination:

1. The applicant shall be registered and shall receive a certificate of registration without examination, if he or she shall present a diploma issued before December first, nineteen hundred twelve, by a training school connected with a general hospital, state hospital, sanitarium, or special hospital, where a two years' course of training is required with systematic instruction in the hospitals, or from one or more general hospitals of good standing supplying a systematic training corresponding to the above standard.

2. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration without examination, if he or she shall have a diploma from a training school connected with the general hospital, sanitarium, or special hospital giving a two years' training; or prior to the year eighteen hundred ninety-five, if he or she has received one year's training in any of the aforesaid institutions under conditions satisfactory to the Board and who is engaged in professional nursing at the date of the passage of this Act, or has been engaged in professional nursing for five years after graduation prior to the passage of this Act: Provided, Such application shall be made before December first, nineteen hundred eleven.

3. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration after December first, nineteen hundred ten, who shall present a certified copy of or certificate of registration or license from another state of the Union where the requirements for registration shall be deemed by said Board to be equivalent to those of this Act, upon the payment of the usual fee for certificate.

With examination:

4. Any applicant who has pursued as a business the vocation of nursing for a period of not less than five years prior to the passage of this Act, and who presents to the Board a certificate stating that he or she is competent to give efficient care to the sick under the direction of a competent physician, said certificate to be signed by one registered physician and two registered nurses, shall be entitled to take such examination before the Board as may be deemed necessary to determine his or her fitness to give efficient nursing care to the sick, such application to be filed within the two years immediately following the passage of this Act.

5. After December first, nineteen hundred twelve, the applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration if he or she shall have a diploma from a training school connected with a hospital requiring a two years' course of training, with systematic instruction in a general hospital, state hospital, sanitarium, or special hospital in good standing, and upon passing such an examination before the Board at such time and place as it may designate and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Board, which rules shall be furnished from time to time to any hospital, sanitarium, or special hospital applying therefor.

SEC. 4. Every applicant for registration under this Act shall pay a fee of ten dollars upon filing his or her application. Upon the issuance of a certificate of registration the nurse shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the

county clerk of the county in which said applicant resides, with an affidavit of his or her identity as the person to whom the same was issued, and his or her place of residence at the time of examination and registration. He or she shall be prepared, whenever requested, to show his or her certificate of registration. The county clerk shall charge fifty cents for registering such license.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of said Board to file with the secretary of state at least quarterly a list of all certificates of registration issued by said Board, with the names and residences of the persons to whom such certificates have been issued.

SEC. 6. All moneys received by said Board shall be paid to the state treasurer quarterly, and shall be credited to the general fund of the state, and a receipt for the same shall be filed by the secretary of said Board in the office of the auditor general. The incidental and the travelling expenses of said Board shall be paid from such fund only. The compensation of all members of the Board shall be at the rate of five dollars a day, together with all legitimate expenses, which shall be paid from the aforesaid fund, for each day actually engaged in attending meetings of said Board, and in no case shall any more be paid than was actually expended. The secretary shall receive extra compensation at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly. A statement of the incidental and travelling expenses of the members of the Board shall be approved by said Board and sent to the auditor general of the state, who shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amounts due as in case of other bills and accounts under the provisions of law: Provided, That the amount so paid shall not exceed the amount received by the state treasurer from said Board in fees, as herein specified, and as much of said receipts as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the compensation and expenses of said Board as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall have complied with the provisions of this Act and received a certificate of registration shall be styled and known as a "Registered Nurse," and be entitled to append the letters "R.N." to his or her name.

SEC. 8. Any person properly registered under the provision of this Act shall, before entering any service in that capacity, furnish a certificate of good health from a properly registered physician, showing that he or she is free from tuberculosis or any specific or infectious disease; said certificate to be renewed semi-annually.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, after the passage of this Act, practice professional nursing as a registered nurse without first complying with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense.

SEC. 10. When any person shall append the letters "R.N." or shall use any other letter, figures, or sign to indicate that he or she is a registered nurse, it shall be prima facie evidence of practicing professional nursing as a registered nurse within the meaning of this Act.

SEC. 11. This Act shall not apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or by members of the family, nor to any person nursing the sick for hire, but who shall not in any way assume to be a registered nurse. It shall

not be construed to interfere in any way with religious communities having charge of hospitals or those who care for the sick in their own homes.

SEC. 12. Said Board shall have the power to revoke any certificate issued by said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act and for the following causes: gross incompetency, violations of the provisions of this Act, dishonesty, habitual intemperance or any act derogatory to the morals or standing of the profession of nursing, as may be determined by the Board: Provided, That such revocation shall only be made upon specific charges in writing, under oath, filed with the secretary, and by a majority vote of the whole Board, a certified copy of such charges and thirty days' notice of the hearing of the same having been personally served upon the holder of such certificate. Said Board shall be authorized to furnish a list of the names and addresses of those whose certificates have been revoked to the Board of Examiners of other states upon the written request of such Board.

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts contravening the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Saginaw.—THE MICHIGAN STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its fifth annual meeting on May 25, 26, and 27. The business session of the convention opened at the auditorium at 2.30 o'clock with the president, Miss E. H. Parker, in the chair. After the usual opening exercises, followed by an address of welcome from Dr. George W. Stewart, mayor of Saginaw, and the response by Mrs. R. G. Wheeler of Port Huron, reports of committees were heard and the president made her address. This was a résumé of the year's work telling especially of the strenuous efforts made by the Committee on Legislation for the passage of the bill for state registration of nurses, and urging the interest and hearty support of every nurse in Michigan. Following the afternoon session Tuesday, the visitors were taken, in automobiles, to the Woman's Hospital, and from there to the Saginaw Club where the ladies of the Woman's Hospital Board held a reception for the delegates and visitors. A banquet was held in Hotel Vincent at 6 o'clock, given by the State Nurses' Association in honor of Representative N. C. Rice of St. Joseph, and Mr. F. C. Schneider of Grand Rapids. These two men were especially instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for state registration of nurses by the legislature, and the banquet was in the nature of an appreciation of their efforts. Following the banquet an informal reception was tendered the visiting nurses by the Saginaw County Medical Association and the local nurses. Wednesday morning after the disposal of routine business, Mr. F. C. Schneider addressed the meeting. He has been associated with the nurses of Michigan in their efforts for state registration from the first, and has been their adviser and staunch friend, untiring in his efforts in their behalf. He spoke of the work accomplished and of the work yet to be done, urging that each nurse feel a personal responsibility in helping to make state registration effective. Mrs. G. O. Switzer gave an interesting report of the meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which she attended as a delegate from the State Nurses' Association. Interesting papers on "School Nursing" were given by J. Bessie Goodrich, of Grand Rapids, Martha Ayesworth, of Detroit, and Bessie C. Abbott, of Chicago. A drill in parliamentary law given by Mrs. W. H. Holden, of Detroit, was not only interesting but very instructive. The afternoon was devoted to sightseeing. A trolley ride about the city was provided by the Board of Trade. The Manual Training School,

the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, and the Saginaw General Hospital were visited, also the Davis Home for Nurses where an informal reception was tendered the visitors by the Board of Managers of the Saginaw General Hospital. At the opening of the evening session a telegram from Governor Warner was read, in which he stated he would approve the nurses' registration bill. This was received with great enthusiasm and a vote of thanks was sent to him. Lavinia L. Dock, R.N., of New York City, gave a most interesting talk on "What Organization has Done for Nurses." Because of her large experience in this line of work Miss Dock spoke with authority. Dr. F. W. Shumway, secretary state Board of Health, gave an admirable address on "The Professional Nurse and Her Relations to the Public Health Service." On Thursday morning the meeting of the association was preceded by a delightful organ recital by Mr. O. D. Allen, which was thoroughly enjoyed. After routine business Mrs. Holden conducted a drill in parliamentary law. Following this the announcement of the new officers was made by the tellers as the result of the election: president, Mrs. G. O. Switzer, Ludington; vice-presidents, E. N. Parker, Lansing, Margaret Moore, Jackson; recording secretary, Irene Van Pelt, Kalamazoo; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. C. Apted, Grand Rapids; treasurer, Agnes Deans, Detroit. Chairman of committees: Ways and Means, Fantine Pemberton, Ann Arbor; Credentials, Jessie Lennox, Lansing; Nominating, Mrs. M. O. Foy, Battle Creek; Arrangements, Mrs. R. G. Wheeler, Port Huron; Printing, E. A. McLaughlin, Detroit; Councillors, Linda Richards, Kalamazoo, Isabel McIsaac, Benton Harbor. Agnes Deans was chosen as delegate to the associated alumnæ meeting. A. M. Coleman, of Saginaw, was appointed delegate to the International Congress of Nurses to be held in London, England, in July. Miss Coleman and her associates were untiring in their efforts to give every one a cordial welcome, and all felt that to them they owed a special debt of gratitude for the kindnesses shown throughout the meeting. The next annual meeting will be held in Port Huron.

MRS. R. C. APTED,
Corresponding Secretary.

SAGINAW GENERAL HOSPITAL has a new nurses' home, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis. It is three stories high and, beside the bedrooms, bath rooms, and reception rooms which provide home comfort for the nurses, has a well-equipped class room and diet kitchen. It faces Bliss Park. The hospital has a three years' course with instruction, both theoretical and practical, in all departments. The contagious cottage is a separate building.

ANNIE M. COLEMAN, superintendent of nurses at Saginaw General Hospital, and her sister, Ada P. Coleman, will spend the summer in Europe, sailing from Quebec on July 2. They hope to attend the International Congress of Nurses. Helen E. Sellman, graduate of the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, will act as assistant to Ida E. Proctor, who will fill Miss Coleman's place during the summer.

Ann Arbor.—THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION has held seven meetings during the past year and will hold two more. Nine new members from among the recent graduates have been received. There have been some good papers on practical and ethical subjects, and letters have been received from graduates in different parts of the country describing their

different lines of work. Lavinia L. Dock, R.N., addressed the association in May. The last alumnæ journal was sent out in July. Eight members attended the state meeting in Saginaw. All are rejoicing over the passage of the bill for state registration.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOSPITAL held its commencement exercises in Sarah Caswell Angell hall on May 19. Addresses were made by Dr. Reuben Peterson and by Miss Linda Richards. The diplomas were presented by President Angell of the University. A reception followed in the Barbour gymnasium. There were fourteen graduates.

MARY C. HAARER, superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, has resigned and will take the course in Hospital Economics. Miss Haarer is a graduate of the class of 1900, and after doing private nursing for a time was made assistant superintendent and later superintendent, having been connected with the school for six years and giving most faithful service. The pupils and head nurses regret her resignation. Capitola Morley, night supervisor, has resigned; she is succeeded by Antoinette Light, class of 1901.

Kalamazoo.—BRONSON HOSPITAL held graduating exercises at the People's Church on June 2. A reception followed. There were eight graduates.

MISS LINDA RICHARDS, the first nurse to present herself for training in this country, has tendered her resignation to the managers of the Kalamazoo Insane Hospital, and as soon as her position can be filled will retire to private life, making her home with her sister in Providence.

MINNESOTA

Indianapolis.—REST HOSPITAL graduate nurses met at the hospital on May 27 to form an alumnæ association. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, to be read and voted upon at the next meeting, July 6, when officers will be elected.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its graduating exercises in the amphitheatre of Cook County Hospital. Thirty nurses were graduated; four of these had already completed the course of training and had gone from the school, the others taking part in the exercises. Following these a reception was held at the nurses' home. The following young women are the recipients of the scholarships and awards for 1909, assigned on a basis of total practical work, recitations, and conduct: Senior Class. First scholarship $100.00 in gold, Lena Griep; second scholarship $50.00, Anna Richardson. Sarah Hackett Stevenson award for proficiency in obstetrics, first prize $25.00, Ethel Baker; second prize $10.00, Louise Hostman. Koch-DeLee prizes for best paper on assigned subject in obstetrics, first prize $25.00, Maud Lewis; second, third, and fourth prizes, DeLee's *Obstetrics for Nurses*, Ethel Baker, Grace Umberger, Louise Hostman, Lulu Hill, Frances Caldwell. Edith R. Keyes, 1908, expects to give up private duty and go to her brother's ranch, Portland, Oregon. Katherine Carlin, 1900, has completely recovered from an illness, and is engaged in school nursing. Misses Morse and Sigsbee are engaged in hospital work at the Phipps Sanitarium, Montclair, Colorado. Mrs. Clara Kelly, 1907, recently resigned her position as head nurse of the Children's Department, County Hospital; Gertrude

Bowens, 1901, will take her place. Sarah Peck resigned her position as sick nurse at the home and left for Paris with a former patient to be gone for six weeks; Ida Monney, 1903, succeeds her. Marion Pollock, 1901, was a recent visitor at the home, en route to Pasadena to care for her sister Jane Pollock who is ill at the Pasadena Hospital. Marie Lawrisch, 1904, sails for the Philippine Islands June 21, 1909, to engage in government work. Susan McConnell, 1904, has taken the position of school nurse at the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, Park Ridge, Ill.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its graduating exercises at the nurses' home on June 2. Addresses were given by Rev. John T. Stone and Dr. B. W. Sippy. There were twenty-four graduates.

MERCY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its commencement exercises on June 9, at the Northwestern University, Evanston, of which it is a part. There were twenty-eight graduates.

THE PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises in Trinity Lutheran Church on May 27. Addresses were given by Dr. M. L. Harris, Rev. William P. Merrill, and the charge to the class by Miss Hay, superintendent of the Illinois Training School. There were six graduates.

THE PASSAVANT HOSPITAL, in its annual report, tells of 1454 patients cared for during the past year, and dwells on its need of a new hospital, a nurses' home, and the wiping out of its indebtedness. Through the kindness of Mrs. George S. Isham three scholarships have been established for the training school of fifty dollars each, one for each class, to be awarded for the best entire record in practical work, class work, and conduct. One pleasant feature of the report is the mention of many trips and excursions arranged for the nurses during the summer by several of the hospital directors. Miss E. C. Glenn is superintendent of nurses.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL held its graduating exercises on June 3, at Abraham Lincoln Centre. Addresses were made by Mr. George H. Webster, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and Miss Lavinia L. Dock, R.N. There were seven graduates.

INDIANA

Indianapolis.—THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD OF INDIANA examined twenty-five applicants in May, including three who failed in the November examinations. One failed in care of sick children, one in obstetrics, seven in physiology, one in materia medica, two in anatomy. Four attained a place on the honor roll.

The Examining Board will hold the annual meeting at Indianapolis in the State House, July 2. All members are requested to be present at 10.30 A.M.

EDNA HUMPHREY,
Secretary.

IOWA

Dubuque.—FINLEY HOSPITAL'S GRADUATING CLASS, ten in number, celebrated Florence Nightingale's eighty-ninth birthday on May 12. Sketches of Miss Nightingale's varied life were presented by the nurses, and a demonstration in practical nursing was given. Several interested friends of the hospital and the junior nurses were present. Light refreshments followed. On May 17 the graduating exercises were held in Summit Congregational Church, at which Dr. Frank Allport of Chicago gave the address. A reception followed. A large delegation of Iowa nurses went to the national conventions in Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

Hot Springs.—THE OZARK SANITARIUM held its graduating exercises on the evening of May 3 in the assembly room of the institution. The address was given by Hon. James R. Kenney, of Philadelphia. The evening closed with a reception. There were four graduates.

MISSOURI

St. Louis.—THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its annual commencement exercises at The Odeon on June 10. The address was given by Dr. Herman Tuholske, the diplomas and badges were presented by the chancellor and dean of the University. There were six graduates.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION issues a paper called the *Quarterly Bulletin*, full of news items, announcements, etc. During its first year it was edited by Miss Shepherd, who is succeeded by Anna H. Metzger who is also corresponding secretary of the alumnæ association. It states that over one thousand dollars has been subscribed to start a central registry and it is hoped to begin the work within a few months. A history of the bill for state registration is given.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs.—THE COLORADO SPRINGS NURSES' REGISTRY ASSOCIATION at its June meeting received five new members on three months' probation, two of whom are graduates of Deaconess Hospital and one from Glochner Sanitarium. Miss Winifred Lott, as delegate to the Associated Alumnæ in Minneapolis, was instructed how to vote for this association. Mrs. Balkam, in appreciation of her services to the association for the past two years, was presented with a plated pie dish. She has ably carried the association over some very rough places. Susan S. Harris was appointed reporter to local and nursing papers. The next meeting was voted to be held in Stratton park, after which refreshments will be served. Those nurses who were able to go on the picnic to Camp Vigil as Rev. H. R. Remsens' guests on Decoration Day had a most enjoyable time. It is a beautiful spot and many expressed a wish to spend their vacation among the pines.

ALICE HARRIS has accepted a position in the Woodmen's Sanitarium.

TEXAS

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS held its third annual meeting at Temple May 5 and 6, with a large attendance. The morning of the first day was given up to business. The afternoon session was devoted to music and two papers, "The Hospital and its Relation to the Other Departments in the Texas State School for the Blind," by Miss Mallett, of Austin, and "Work Among the Tubercular Patients," by A. Louise Dietrich, of El Paso, Texas. A paper by Dr. Scott was also greatly enjoyed. A reception was given by Dr. and Mrs. Scott in the evening. The second day was given to an address by Rev. Mr. Hamlett on "The Life of Florence Nightingale;" a paper on "Private Nursing Ethics," by Miss Allen, of Fort Worth; music by Misses Ginwith and McCranery;

paper, "Nurse off Duty in Mexico," by Mrs. Ingersoll, and a paper on "Tuberculosis," by Dr. Gober. The meeting adjourned to meet in Galveston next May. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. F. M. Beaty, Fort Worth; vice-presidents, Miss Bridges, Fort Worth, Miss Müller, San Antonio, Miss Van Doren, Belton; secretary-treasurer, A. Louise Dietrich, El Paso. Misses Brient and Carlton were elected members of the council.

WASHINGTON

Seattle.—King County Nurses' Association met at the home of the registrar June 8, the president, Miss Loomis, in the chair. Mrs. Mary Farrall gave an interesting account of a case of purpura hemorrhagica which had lately come under her observation. Ten new members were admitted to the association.

Josie Brown and Mrs. Hickey attended the meeting of the Associated Alumnæ at Minneapolis. Mrs. C. F. Pearson has resigned her position as registrar and Miss L. MacMillan has been appointed in her place and has removed to 414 Boren Avenue.

The Seattle General Hospital held its graduating exercises in the First Presbyterian Church on June 4. Thirteen nurses composed the graduating class. Immediately following the graduating exercises the marriage took place of Miss Lillian Thompson, one of the class, to Mr. J. Armstrong.

CANADA

Toronto.—The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario held its sixth annual meeting on May 22 at the nurses' residence of the Hospital for Sick Children. At the afternoon meeting an address was given by President Falconer of Toronto University, a paper was read by Miss DeWitt, and a talk on registration was given by Miss Eastwood. A very interesting demonstration on the making of whey and on the handling and bathing of splint cases was given by Miss Potts, assistant superintendent of the Children's Hospital, and two assistants. At the evening session addresses were given by Mr. John Ross Robertson and Mrs. Torrington, and a paper on "New Treatment of Various Diseases" was read by Miss Jewison. A recitation was given by Miss Carter. The officers elected were: president, Mrs. Currie, Toronto; vice-presidents, E. Deyman, Hamilton, H. Hollingsworth, St. Catharines; treasurer, Mary Gray; recording secretary, Julia Stewart; corresponding secretary, Edith Hargrave; directors: Misses Brent, Matheson, Potts, Muldrew, Barnard, Neilson, McNeill, Jameson, Wardell.

The Toronto General Hospital held its closing exercises in the amphitheatre of the hospital on the evening of June 10. Addresses were made by J. W. Flavelle, LL.D., and Dr. K. McIlwraith. A reception followed the exercises. There were twenty-three graduates. Scholarships and prizes were won as follows:

Scholarships, senior year: The C. C. Scholarship ($50), general proficiency, E. Nora Campbell; the J. B. Patterson Scholarship ($50), surgical technic and aseptic surgery, Bertha M. Gibbons; the Alumnæ Association Scholarship ($25), practical essay on "The Effect of the Training School on the Individual," E. Nora Campbell.

Prizes, senior year: the O'Reilly Prize, Sara Brick; the Walter S. Lee Prize, Nellie Thomson; the R. L. Patterson Prize, Flora C. MacIver; the J. N. E. Brown

Special Prize, Practical Nursing, Kate Rowe: special prize, operating room technic, Mary A. Totten Smith; the Mrs. R. B. Hamilton special prize for neatness and order in bedroom, Nellie Thomson.

Scholarships, intermediate year: the Mrs. W. T. White Scholarship ($50) for general proficiency, Marion E. Miles; the John H. C. Durham Scholarship ($25), for deportment and ethics, Charlotte MacKenzie; the Arthur McCullum Memorial Scholarship ($50), in the Junior Year for general proficiency, Minnie Agnes Best.

Miss Snively, lady superintendent Toronto General Hospital, has received the following letter from London, England: "The king has graciously acceded to the request of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, and given you permission to place a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb at Frogmore Mausoleum." The above ceremony will be performed on July 24 by Miss Snively, president Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

Miss Snively of the Toronto General Hospital and Miss Brent of the Children's Hospital expect to be present at the International Council of Nurses in London in July. The Canadian delegates of the Ontario association are instructed not to endorse the suffrage movement.

BIRTHS

On April 12, at Susquehanna, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Fritz. Mrs. Fritz was Florence Stockbower, class of 1900, Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

On May 29, at Tomahawk, Wisconsin, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Flynn. Mrs. Flynn was Selina Chanwin, class of 1905, Illinois Training School, Chicago.

MARRIAGES

Clara Ritterspaugh, class of 1908, Lakeside School for Nurses, Cleveland, to J. H. Hewitt, M.D., Lynnhaven, Va.

Ora Hamilton, class of 1904, Lakeside School for Nurses, Cleveland, to Carl H. Lenhart, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Lenhart will live in Cleveland.

Lillian G. Phelps, class of 1905, Lakeside School for Nurses, Cleveland, to G. F. Buch. Mr. and Mrs. Buch will live at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

At Omaha, Nebraska, Edith Parker Norris, class of 1904, Paterson General Hospital, to Robert Edward Swain. Mr. and Mrs. Swain will live in Chicago.

Ethel Crouse, class of 1907, Lakeside School for Nurses, Cleveland, to P. H. Kilbourne, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Kilbourne will live in Westerville, Ohio.

On April 7, Mertie Frances Mastin, class of 1907, Children's Free Hospital, Louisville, to Walter B. Hutshing. Mr. and Mrs. Hutshing will live in Oakland, California.

On June 9, in St. Vincent's Church, Chicago, Loretta Doherty, class of 1906, Columbia Hospital, to Joseph Hanley. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley will live at Terre Haute, Indiana.

On May 18, in New Haven, Conn., at the home of Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Wisner, Elsie M. Vaughan, of Quebec, class of 1903, Orange Training School, to Albert E. Osborn. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn will live in St. Gabriel de Brandon, Quebec.

DEATHS

MRS. MARY T. MORGAN died suddenly March 12. She was a graduate of Paterson General Hospital, class of 1902.

ON May 4, Lou Burleyson, of Dansville, Virginia, a member of the Dansville Nurses' Club. Miss Burleyson was a capable, tireless nurse, unselfishly devoted to her work, the soul of honor, gentle, helpful, and patient. She will be greatly missed by her friends and associates.

ON March 31, at Lexington, Ky., Margaret Dolly Angus, graduate Royal Infirmary, Hull, England, member of the Queen's Royal Nursing Corps and of the Kentucky State Association of Graduate Nurses, from pneumonia following typhoid fever, contracted while on duty in an epidemic.

MRS. LAURA LITTELL BRUCE who was Laura Littell, a graduate of the Indianapolis City Hospital, died recently at her father's home in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Mrs. Bruce has been an invalid for some time, but died quite suddenly. She was greatly admired and loved by all who knew her.

ON March 12, Mrs. Mary T. Morgan, class of 1902, Paterson General Hospital; class of 1908, Pennsylvania Orthopædic Institute and School of Mechanotherapy. Mrs. Morgan was an excellent nurse and possessed great mental ability as well as warm sympathies. She will be greatly missed by her sister nurses.

ON May 14, at his home in Pittsburg, William R. McNaughton, from pneumonia, at the age of thirty-five. Mr. McNaughton was a graduate of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Training School and had been for several years treasurer of the Allegheny County Society and of the Pennsylvania State Association. He was most faithful in the discharge of his duties and was an esteemed and worthy member of his profession. His associates feel that his death is a serious loss to the community.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

THE bulletin published by the New York State Museum on "Control of Household Insects," written by Ephraim Porter Felt, contains much that is useful for the housewife and the nurse, and we quote extracts from its pages for the benefit of our readers.

House Fleas.—These occur upon the cat and dog and may be found about their sleeping places. The eggs are laid in such places. The larvæ feed upon organic matter in cracks and crevices. The flea is most prolific and the closing of a dwelling during warm weather affords it a chance to multiply. To control them, exercise care about the sleeping places of domestic pets. Provide a mat or blanket. This should be taken up frequently, shaken, and the collected dust burned. An animal known to be infested with fleas should have fresh pyrethrum powder rubbed into the hair. This will stupefy the pests, causing them to drop off; they should then be swept up and burned. Dusting hosiery with pyrethrum powder has been found effective in preventing flea bites. To destroy large numbers, sprinkle the floor of a room with flake naphthalene and close the room for twenty-four hours, or fumigate with hydrocyanic acid. To catch a small number of fleas, place a white cloth on the centre of the floor; when the fleas are attracted to it, they may be caught with a wet finger and put into water.

Bedbugs.—These are especially likely to be found in old houses where cracks and crevices abound and where wooden beds are found. They may occur on boats and in sleeping cars. They feed on mice as well as on man, and this may account for their appearance in uninhabited houses. Other species live in swallows' nests and another appears on chickens. The eggs of the bedbug are deposited in cracks, in batches of from six to fifty. The insect can be controlled in old dwellings only by extreme vigilance. Cracks and crevices should be stopped, and the joints of wooden beds treated with kerosene, benzine, or hot water. The daily inspection and destruction of the bugs found will eliminate them in time unless there are inaccessible crevices. A room badly infested may be fumigated with sulphur for twenty-four hours. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid is more effective but more dangerous. Ants and cockroaches are natural enemies to bedbugs and feed upon them, but are hardly more welcome than their prey.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF
M. E. CAMERON

THE WORLD I LIVE IN. By Helen Keller. The Century Company, New York.

"I dare not ask why we are reft of light,
Banished to our solitary isles amid the unmeasured seas,
Or how our sight was nurtured to glorious vision
To fade and vanish and leave us in the dark alone.
The secret of God is upon our tabernacle;
Into His mystery I dare not pry. Only this I know:
With Him is strength, with Him is wisdom,
And His wisdom hath set darkness in our paths.
Out of the uncharted, unthinkable dark we came,
And in a little time we shall return again,
Into the vast, unanswering dark."

We have come to accept the marvellous with great calmness and in these days motor-cars, air ships, and wireless telegraphy are taken as matters of fact which arouse enthusiasm in a luke warm degree only. Truly men must wait till they have been dead a hundred years before they win the appreciation of their fellows. For this reason it must be that one hears so little of the intellectual achievement of Miss Helen Keller whose charming little volume of essays has been so quietly received. When one reflects that her life means the production of a new language, a novel and hitherto unknown means of communication between those who are shut out from the ordinary world by the loss of three senses, one realizes what this modest little book means. The book consists of a series of delightful little essays on various subjects, but relate chiefly to her use of the senses of taste, touch, and smell; and her method of making analogies of sense perceptions, so that those which she has may inform her of those that she lacks. The tone of the book is cheerful and courageous; an unanswerable evidence that it is the mind that sees, and that to Miss Keller, blind and deaf, the world appears very much what it does to the rest of us. Miss Keller has perhaps superior opportunities for thought

and reflection, and thanks to her own intelligence and the inventive genius of her teacher she has a means of speech intelligible to all.

One of the essays on "Dreams" shows that the Sandman recognizes no difference between the blind and the seeing child. The dreams that Miss Keller had in her early years are the same we all know,—the being tracked down by the nameless thing which we can't see but which we describe down to its hair and whiskers, the hairbreadth escapes which we accomplish by waking up when there is no loophole of escape, and the trains we would have caught if some call had not put an end to the race,—all the riotous imagination that belongs to dreams you find in those of Miss Keller.

In one part of her experience she is unique. She was by her isolation delayed in the usual childish awakening to consciousness, and where the majority of children, if not all, forget the experience of each day as another succeeds it, she was of an age to analyze and remember her own experience. She notes also the tremendous power of heredity. "The child, the deaf-blind child, has inherited the mind of seeing ancestors. A mind furnished with five senses. Therefore he must be influenced even if unknown to himself by the light, color, song which have been transmitted through the language he is taught, for the chambers of the mind are ready to receive that language."

She steps beyond the petty limits of every day conditions and claims "the larger sanction," the argument of philosophy. "There is an Absolute which gives truth to what we know to be true, order to what is orderly, beauty to the beautiful, touchableness to what is tangible. If this is granted, it follows that the Absolute is not imperfect, incomplete, impartial. It must needs go beyond the limited evidence of our sensations and also give light to what is invisible, music to the musical that silence dulls. Thus mind itself compels us to acknowledge that we are in a world of intellectual order, beauty, and harmony. . . . Thus deafness and blindness do not exist in the immaterial which is, philosophically, the real world, but are banished with the perishable, material senses. Reality, of which visible things are the symbol, shines before my mind. While I walk about my chamber with unsteady steps, my spirit sweeps skyward on eagle wings and looks out with unquenchable vision upon the world of eternal beauty."

The book closes with a prose poem of wonderful beauty. The first stanza of it has been used to introduce this brief notice of Miss Keller's book. It is in part a paraphrase of some lines from the Book of Job. If this is the author's first attempt at poetry one is inclined to entertain great expectations of what she may do in the future.

HEALTH EDUCATION LEAGUE BOOKLETS. The Health Education League, 113 Devonshire Street, Boston.

	Each	Per Hundred
1. "Hints for Health in Hot Weather"	2c.	$1.50
2. "Milk," by Chas. Harrington, M.D.	3c.	2.50
3. "Colds, and Their Prevention"	2c.	1.50
4. "Meat and Drink," by Ellen H. Richards	3c.	2.50
5. "Healthful Homes"	4c.	3.00
6. "The Successful Woman," by W. R. Woodbury, M.D.	4c.	2.50
7. "The Boy and the Cigarette," by H. S. Pomeroy, A.M., M.D.	5c.	3.00
8. "The Care of Little Children," by R. W. Hastings, A.M., M.D.	3c.	2.50
9. "The Plague of Mosquitos and Flies"	2c.	1.00
11. "Tonics and Stimulants," by Ellen H. Richards	2c.	1.50
12. "Emergencies," by Marshall H. Bailey, M.D.	8c.	5.00
13. "Microbes, Good and Bad," by Anne F. Rogers	4c.	3.00
15. "The Efficient Worker," by Ellen H. Richards	4c.	2.75
16. "Sexual Hygiene"	4c.	2.50

This series of little health tracts may be had packed in a neat box or a single subject may be obtained in prices as quoted above.

Of these the most practical and suitable to the class in need of instruction are those by the women writers, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards and Miss Anne F. Rogers, after whom we may place H. Sterling Pomeroy, A.M., M.D., who writes on "The Boy and the Cigarette," who uses arguments known to influence boys,—the danger of cutting off chances for army and navy life, the tendency to dwarf the boys physically and mentally (boys hate and fear to be classed as "wanting"), and finally giving practical advice to those who wish but do not know how to break the habit.

Some of the others contain useful hints but nearly all go over the heads of those who ought to be reached by them, and are too scientific for the masses. True there is in each some simple truth plainly stated, but the grain of corn is mostly hid in a bushel of chaff and the books are arranged so that the all-important fact is apt to come in at the end after several pages of historical and statistical matter which tends to choke off the reader before he reaches the point of the subject. This is especially true of "Tuberculosis" by E. O. Otis, M.D., one of the latest published tracts. The tract on "Sexual Hygiene" fails to show the way to parents and teachers who would fain help the children committed to their care but who must needs go uninstructed because parents do not know how to approach the subject any better than do the children's teachers.

The Health Education League has made a good start and no doubt in time will evolve a way to come in touch with the people they wish to reach.

TONO-BUNGAY. By H. G. Wells. Duffield & Co., 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

This book, like the earlier "Kipps" by the same author, is said by literary gossip to be autobiographic. One can scarcely believe, however, that it is other than a fancy sketch. The rise and fall of the famous patent medicine "Tono-Bungay" and the fluctuations it caused in the fortunes of Mr. Edward Ponderevo, his wife, and his nephew give Mr. Wells the chance he dearly loves of showing the British public alternately in the rôles of the humbug and the humbugged. Mr. Wells loves to lift the veil from mysteries and open the closets which hold the family skeleton and generally expose the cheapness of our little game. Business, so long a sealed book to the uninitiated for instance, here becomes a sport of chance—the exploitation of some simple old prescription makes a pathway of gold for Mr. Ponderevo to lead his wife to the land of heart's desire (she prefers a tea gown, a sofa, unlimited subscription to a circulating library, and all the tea cakes she fancies); the mad rush of financiers of the Ponderevo type to get "in with him" once his success becomes apparent, the haste with which they forsake him when misfortune tracks him down once more. Business appears shabby and sordid enough as Mr. Wells shows us the vital processes of its workings. While the book is English, in its essentials it knows no country and no family. The vulgar side of life as shown here is not confined to English class-ridden folk; even in this land of freedom and equality conditions exist that might parallel those in Tono-Bungay.

PRACTICAL DIETETICS, WITH REFERENCE TO DIET IN DISEASE. By Alida Frances Pattee, Graduate Boston Normal School of Household Arts; Late Instructor in Dietetics to Bellevue Training School for Nurses, Bellevue Hospital, New York; Special Lecturer at Bellevue, Mt. Sinai, Hahnemann, and Flower Hospitals, New York City, and St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, Ontario. Fifth Edition. 12mo cloth. 300 pages. Price, $1.00 net. A. F. Pattee, Publisher, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

This book has so often been reviewed in these pages that it only needs a call to the reader's attention, as it appears in its fifth edition.

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